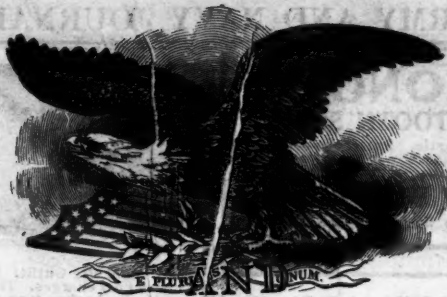


1913 OCT 18

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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VOLUME LI. NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 2617.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

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Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
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I knock, unbidden, once at every gate;
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before

OPPORTUNITY

I turn away; it is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
I answer not, and I return no more.—JOHN J. INGALLS.

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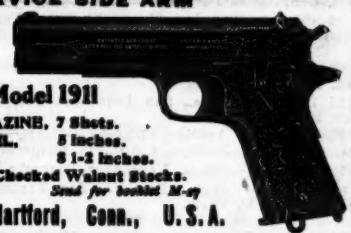
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. E. A. Miller, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal. Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., in temporary command.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf. District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.: A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, Calexico, Cal.; Troops K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops B, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop A, Fabens, Texas; Troops C and E, Shafter, Texas; Troop D, Ft. Hancock, Texas; Troop G, Sierra Blanca, Texas; Troop H, Clint, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, except D, which on Aug. 27 was ordered to temporary duty at Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,

P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910; Hqrs. and D, E and F, arrived Aug. 1, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and Battery A, Laredo, Texas; Troops B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. 1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. Arrived January, 1913.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. Arrived January, 1913.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 90th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. Arrived May, 1913.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

119th. Ft. Washington, Md. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 162d. Ft. Dady, Fla.

131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.

133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1913.

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OBJECT LESSON FOR PEACE FANATICS.

To those deluded people who find in an imagined change in human nature a reason for believing in the early ceasing of wars we commend a thoughtful perusal of the following extract from an article in the Outlook of Oct. 11 by Frank Hunter Potter, entitled, "The Conflict in Ulster." Mr. Potter is an American who has lately been in Great Britain and has studied the varying phases of the great religious controversy which has been raging in Ireland over the question whether the Protestants of that island should submit to the domination of an Irish Parliament which would be three-fourths Roman Catholic. As is well known, the feeling of the Protestants is so bitter that a provisional government has been already planned in Ulster, and a threat that civil war will follow an attempt to force Home Rule upon that province has been openly made at great mass meetings held in various cities under the direction, not of a few inconsequential fanatics, but by leading men of the country, such as Sir Edward Carson and others. We have been told so often that the spread of Christianity has so softened men's passions that arbitration must soon take the place of war and that religious intolerance will soon be a thing of the past that, were we not slow to believe in the changing of human nature, we should be surprised to read in this article by Mr. Potter the assertion that for a parallel to the bitterness of sectarian hatred in Ireland we must go back to the days of the religious massacres of the Middle Ages. Mr. Potter says:

"Catholics and Protestants in the north of Ireland hate each other with an intensity unequaled elsewhere since the Massacre of St. Bartholomew or the days of Alva in the Netherlands. They do not live together; there is a Protestant quarter and a Catholic quarter in Belfast as well as in Londonderry, and it is not safe nowadays for a man of one religion to go alone into the quarter of the other."

This is something that must fill one with the most profound regret, but at the same time it must awaken the student of human weakness to the shallowness of those pretensions to national virtue and national piety which have been the stock in trade of so many, if not all, of the preachers of universal peace. The establishment of the Carnegie Peace Endowment of ten million dollars recently, with the vast sums available for compensating orators, has turned loose upon a long suffering world a stream of hypocritical talk about the surpassing virtues of mankind, which in some mysterious way were not discerned till the golden divining rod provided by the multi-millionaire ironmaster discovered them.

Here is a situation about which there can be no shadow of doubt as to the inspiring cause. Not even the eagle eye of Dr. David Starr Jordan, that sees ammunition manufacturers skulking behind every war, can find the least trace of commercialism in this Ulster crisis. It is purely and solely a religious question. Israel Zangwill, who insists that George Washington's policy of preventing war by being prepared for war was forged in hell, will find in Ulster the war spirit going hand in hand with deep religious devotion.

The following was the total degree of completion on Oct. 1, 1913, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—New York, 89.9; Texas, 95.2; Nevada, 45.5; Oklahoma, 45.3; Pennsylvania, 9.1. Destroyers—Cummings (a) completed; Downes, 74.7; Aylwin, 97.0; Parker, 95.0; Benham, 92.9; Balch, 92.2; O'Brien, 11.7; Nicholson, 11.8; Winslow, 11.8; Mc-

Dougal, 23.2; Cushing, 19.5; Ericsson, 11.8. Destroyer tenders—2 Melville. Submarines—G-4, 96.3; G-2, 88.3; H-1, 97.7; H-2, 97.7; H-3, 92.9; G-3, 72.0; K-1, 92.6; K-2, 90.1; K-3, 85.9; K-4, 85.3; K-5, 76.4; K-6, 75.5; K-7, 77.0; K-8, 75.1; L-1, 9.1; L-2, 9.1; L-3, 9.1; L-4, 9.1; L-5, 7.3; L-6, L-7, M-1, 7.7. Submarine tenders—Fulton, 18.6; Bushnell, 1.0. Fuel ships—Nereus (b) completed; Kanawha, 3.1; Maumee, 0.1. Gunboats—Sacramento, 47.9; Monacacy, 83.9; Palos, 83.9. (a) Delivered at Boston Yard Sept. 19, 1913. (b) Delivered at Norfolk Yard Sept. 10, 1913.

FOOTBALL AND PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., has received strong support in his crusade against the dangers of football in the annual report of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. Colonel Townsley asserts that while seventy-five per cent. of all the injured treated by the surgeons in the season at West Point are due to football casualties, the patients being the forty or fifty cadets who engage in the game, there is no adequate compensation in the way of physical training. The remaining twenty-five per cent. come from over six hundred cadets, and the injuries are principally caused by work in the gymnasium, such as athletics, wrestling, boxing, etc., and from mounted drills in Cavalry and Field Artillery. The game of polo, in which the First and Second Class men engage, also furnishes a few injuries. Colonel Townsley says that the frequency of injuries to football players and the permanent character of many of such injuries make it a question of whether football is of sufficient value to the corps to warrant its continuance and the tremendous expenditure of time and money involved. Of the sixty-one injuries due to football and treated at the hospital at West Point from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 last year, eleven were of a character liable to cause future trouble—that is, eighteen per cent. of the injuries were of a serious nature. Colonel Townsley says: "Football certainly serves no useful purpose in the physical development of training in the corps, as it is voluntary and attracts to its squad only the few who are already physically strong, active and well developed. Its value, if it has any, lies mainly in the interest, entertainment and excitement it affords to the other members of the corps and the thousands who attend its principal contests and are willing to contribute to its support."

Surgeon General Stokes from the very beginning of his term as head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy has thundered against the injurious effects of football and other too strenuous sports, and in his very first annual report took strong ground against the encouragement of games which he believes tend to weaken the heart of the participant and thus make him an easy victim in later years to the inroads of disease. Dr. Stokes has had studied the careers of a number of officers who were athletes in their Academy days, and has sought to prove from the data thus collected that the Service suffers a positive loss in weakened physique at a time in life when the best should be expected of officers in the co-ordination of mind and body. In one of the Surgeon General's reports he gave the records of 622 star athletes in classes from 1892 to 1911, compared with the records of 580 of non-athletic midshipmen, showing that the former had suffered severely in health. An excess of fifty per cent. was shown among these star athletes over the non-athletic in valvular diseases of the heart, general poor health, obesity, tuberculosis, etc. The Surgeon General of the Navy believes that this condition is brought about by over-training and over-straining, and has recommended that athletics be regulated to avoid such conditions, that endurance contests dependent upon brute strength be eliminated from the category of Academy sports, and that a maximum effort be made to develop a symmetrical, normal physique rather than a highly specialized machine.

In an address at a luncheon given for the bishops and clerical deputies attending the Episcopal General Convention by the New York Churchmen's Association Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Manila, spoke of the recent executive order of President Wilson giving the Filipinos a majority in the Philippine Commission, which he regarded, according to the press reports, as a useful if rather slightly hazardous experiment. "It is a step," he said, "which some of us do not feel to be timely. But it is a perfectly legitimate step, and the most conservative one in the line of autonomy which the Government could take. It has the great advantage of being an executive order issued by the President. Anything that would tend to throw this great and largely misunderstood question into Congress at this time would be a great misfortune. As it is now, if at any time the Filipinos show an inclination to abuse their power the President, by another executive order, may withdraw the extra Filipino from the commission and substitute an American." This view of Bishop Brent of the changing of the composition of the commission accords with that of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which, in announcing in its issue of Oct. 11 the act of the President, said: "Since the appointing of the members lies within the power of the President, the alteration in the composition of the commission cannot give much comfort to the radicals who favor the scuttle policy." Manifestly, no matter whether the majority in the commission is Filipino or American, the real majority is the President of the United States, who by virtue of his authority as

the appointing power can give any political complexion he chooses to the commission.

To change a thousand Mindanao Moros from wandering nomads, who plant and cultivate a few necessities in the crudest way, to contented and satisfied land owners who will take a personal interest in their land because it is their own, will be the result of the first Moro colonization scheme to be put into effect in the Cotabato valley, according to the Manila Times of Aug. 20. An outline of the plan was given by Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the District of Mindanao, the originator of the idea. The Times said the General was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the scheme. Most promising of all is the fact that the Moros themselves are equally enthusiastic over it. Numerous conferences have been had with the headmen and the future colonists, the greater part of whom have expressed themselves as pleased. "They will be compelled to live up absolutely to their agreement as concerns the cultivation of the tracts assigned to them, as well as repaying the sums advanced for animals and food during the first year," said General Pershing. "Between 250 and 300 families will be moved as the beginning of the scheme, the expenses to be paid from the appropriation of 50,000 pesos made by the insular government. The money refunded by the colonists after their tracts have begun to pay them a return will not be returned to the fund, but will be used to broaden and expand the scheme by opening up new tracts."

A demand for a territorial form of government for the Philippines was made by the Manila Bulletin of Sept. 1, its belief being that the prospect of the Americans withdrawing entirely some day only tends to keep things unsettled in the islands. Its editorial, entitled, "The Philippines' Only Hope," reads as follows: "The only hope for the Philippines and the Filipinos or anybody who has anything to do with them is in the early announcement by Congress that the American flag shall never be withdrawn from the islands and that a territorial form of government, adapted to local conditions, be immediately extended here. And it cannot come too quickly to suit Americans and Filipinos who have any interest here that one could notice. All the demagogues and sycophants may continue the policy of occupation until the islanders are fit for independence. In our opinion when the islanders are fit for independence we need them as citizens of the United States."

Prof. S. F. Emerson, at the head of the department of history, University of Vermont, Burlington, sees signs of a great world war rather than of that universal peace of which a small but noisy coterie is dreaming. Addressing the First Church Brotherhood at Burlington on Oct. 5 Professor Emerson said: "What we call religion, education, civilization, is often a very superficial thing. The Balkan peoples are swept by great movements, but are far from the point where one sees with clarified reason. We Americans are very largely under the sway of emotion. But it isn't so dangerous for us, since we have a great territory in which to emotionalize. These large emotions, however, ought to be discouraged by thinking men." Bulgaria, he said, had learned the lesson of preparedness in war—and preparedness doesn't mean a year or two in the army, then back to civil life; it means a great standing army, equipped and ready to strike that first blow which decides a conflict to-day. "War is one of those inevitable things by which the will of God is worked out," he went on. "We are preparing, Europe is preparing, for a struggle on a scale of which we have no conception. Through war nations have in some fashion come to the development of type. War disciplines the individual. Furthermore, it disciplines him to seek the attainment of high ideals. We do not wish to have men killed, yet war has tremendous influence for good. This lesson has been taught in the past, and it appears to me that it will be taught again in the future, in spite of The Hague and peace conferences."

One of the most elaborate treatises on the horse is the manual of equitation of the French army for 1912 which has just been issued by the War Department. The translation is by 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., and he has done his work well, the technical terms of horsemanship in the French language receiving accurate equivalents in English instead of being brought over bodily, as is often done, without translation as if the use of italics were a sufficient excuse to cover the translator's laziness. The manual comprises three divisions: The education of the rider, the education of the horse, and the use of the trained horse. The preface says: "In the absence of a theory based on simple and logical principles, the mounted instruction given to troops lacks unity and in consequence force; with no written methods young officers are not sufficiently equipped to accomplish well their tasks as instructors." The manual does not pretend to solve all the problems; long practice with the horse alone is capable of that. Its object is only to put current ideas in order and to facilitate the tasks of the instructors to whom it is exclusively addressed. The importance of understanding the proper use of the rein is indicated by the whole page given to a tabular arrangement showing the five effects of the right rein on the horse moving and the horse halted. Diagrams illustrate features of the instruction imparted in the text.

Those who have for many years urged the "militarizing" of the police force of New York city will be glad to learn that a substantial start in that direction has been made under the direction of Commissioner Waldo, who has decided to take hold of the recruits of the force just as the Army teaches the new men who come to the colors. Heretofore there had been much haphazard instruction of the new policeman, who was put into a uniform, sent out upon his beat and expected to acquire his knowledge of his duties by actual experience. It was found that ignorance of the limitations of his duty often caused him to commit serious errors or to be guilty of grave omissions. The Commissioner has developed a School of Recruits which, he believes, will ultimately make over the force and bring results that will gratify all citizens. A large class graduated from this school the other day. It had gone through six weeks of hard instruction, which included a thorough explanation of the duties of a patrolman on the streets and the way to present evidence in courts. For this purpose moot courts were established, where policemen went through the forms observed in actual service. Most important of all, perhaps, was the military physical instruction under the eye of Army experts. The change in the men wrought by the application of Army methods was so pronounced that Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., called the graduating class one of the finest bodies of men he had ever inspected. Many of the men when they entered the school were ignorant of the way they should stand and were not well set up, but a course of instruction under Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., master of the sword at West Point, soon had the men appreciate the virtues of a soldierly bearing, especially when they found that the training they were receiving would enable them to stand on their peg posts hour after hour with the least fatigue and in the most military fashion. It was pointed out to the men that the wrong position in standing would tend to develop fat in places that would affect their efficiency as agile policemen. All this made a decided improvement in the men, but the physical training of the Army instructors went still further, and included the best methods of getting the better of an obstreperous prisoner without the use of the club. Many of the men were very awkward when they first proceeded to show how they would take a recalcitrant prisoner to the station, but when physical instructors from the U.S. Military Academy, aided by a wrestler, finished with the class each candidate could master a rebellious captive with a minimum of injury to himself and his prisoner. The value of this instruction lies chiefly in this, that these men will go out and by practical demonstration in their daily duties show to the citizens of the metropolis what can be gained by a military system of doing things which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has so long advocated for the police of large cities, and out of these demonstrations will grow a desire to have the military training extended rather than curtailed in the future.

A list of eighty-seven vessels overtaken in the last hundred years, or since 1811, by disasters at sea, resulting in loss of 25,673 lives, is given in the New York Tribune of Oct. 12. As formidable as the list appears, it is far from complete, omitting at least a dozen noteworthy disasters at sea within the period named, and probably many more. Among these we note the following: 1854, City of Glasgow with 500 lives, Favourite with 300 lives; 1855, John with 200 lives and Pacific with 186 lives; 1870, H.M.S. Captain with 482 lives; 1876, Great Queensland with 360 lives; 1893, Naronic with 70 lives; 1896, Drummond Castle with 540 lives; 1897, P. and O. liner Aden with 87 lives; 1898, Blenheim with nearly all on board and the Mohegan with 103 lives; 1904, the British Queen. There is a "Pacific" in the Tribune list, but its date is twenty years later than that of the consort of the Arctic, whose loss followed four months after that of the Arctic. There was also the Dakota, a 28,000-ton American vessel, lost in Japanese waters, and the Delhi, another vessel of the P. and O. line. Altogether fourteen vessels with some 5,000 lives are here added to the Tribune's melancholy list, and this is but a small part of the disasters at sea within a century. It is estimated that since 1802 150 vessels have gone astray on the treacherous shoals of Sable Island alone, and wrecks have been numerous in such waters as those about Cape Hatteras and near Cape Colony, South Africa, where the British troopship Birkenhead, famous in song and story, went down Feb. 26, 1852. All these and other waters have exacted heavy tribute of those "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." In its issue of Sept. 1 the Railway and Marine Journal of Seattle published a comprehensive article, giving a complete list of wrecks in Alaskan waters during the past twenty-five years, the losses of which totalled more than \$7,000,000. These Alaskan losses in the main are attributed to lack of sufficient and proper aids to navigation and inadequate surveying and charting.

Remarking that all British naval officers will join in the congratulations of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company upon the successful conclusion of its contract for the supply of 12-inch shells to the American Navy, the London Army and Navy Gazette says: "It may be recalled that last year tenders were invited for 2,000 14-inch and 3,500 12-inch projectiles, and the bids submitted showed that the prices of the British firm were considerably below those of the Americans competing. For the 14-inch shells Messrs. Hadfield quoted £79 each, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company £98, the Bethlehem Steel Company and Crucible Steel Company £100, and the Midvale Steel Company £105. For the 12-inch projectiles the tenders were: Hadfield, £37 8s.; Midvale, £54 8s.; Crucible, £54 19s.; Washington, £55 8s.; and Bethlehem, £55 18s. A natural objection was manifested to the whole order going out of the United States, both on the ground that the Hadfield Company did not comply with the eight-hour law, and, when this was shown to have no solid foundation, on the score of patriotism and public policy. Eventually the Navy Department compromised by ordering 500 12-inch shells from Sheffield as an experiment, and it is these shells which have now given such excellent results on their official trials. Two projectiles taken at random from the whole lot were fired at plates 13½ inches thick, and recovered unbroken without a hitch of any kind. This was a more severe test than that usually given 12-inch projectiles for the American Navy, which are fired against 12-inch plates, but in spite of this the Hadfield shells gave better results than have often been achieved with others tested against thinner plates. As an object lesson of the qualities and capabilities of British projectiles nothing could be better." As an illustration of

the folly of making this country dependent upon foreign manufacturers for war material it will in the end prove the truth of the proverb, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty."

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some newspapers to ascribe to the climate of the Isthmus the breakdown in health of Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., who is now a patient in a Baltimore hospital, and who has been one of the right-hand men of Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the canal. The New York Times says that "in his illness can be found a significant and enlightening commentary on the statement so frequently made on the present healthfulness of Panama. * * * Men from the colder climates can even work and work hard on the Isthmus for some time without running any particular risk. If they stay too long, however, and the utmost limit for continuous service is probably not much more than a year, they are sure to break down and to go home either to death or to a chronic invalidism." There is such a thing as overwork irrespectively of climatic conditions. Even in New York city and more salubrious climes men break down from overwork without the climate being blamed for it. That Colonel Gaillard has felt the strain of his important position in the canal one cannot doubt who understands the tasks he had to perform in the line of his official duty. Colonel Gaillard took station in the Canal Zone March 6, 1907, the same date as Colonel Goethals began his service there. To work continuously on such an undertaking for six years was enough to try the nerves of anybody, climate or no climate, and the presumption is all in favor of the idea that Colonel Gaillard's present illness, which is the cause of widespread sorrow and regret in the Service and the country in general, is the result rather of too much work than of tropical conditions. The Times, when it leaves the climate aspect of the case, is undoubtedly nearer the truth when it says: "We have worked such men as Colonel Gaillard too long and too hard. They know it, but, being Army men, they do not complain."

In a notice of Mrs. De Koven's "John Paul Jones" in the Literary Digest, Cyrus Townsend Brady notes the fact that "except in a few instances the part played by the Continental Navy in the struggle for the achievement of our independence is more or less unknown. Popular information and interest are centered upon a few characters—Barry, Manley, O'Brien, Biddle, Cuyler, Nicholson, Dale and others, with, of course, John Paul Jones standing pre-eminent and in a class by himself. But there were literally dozens, hundreds, of bold, hardy seamen who commanded Continental, Colonial and State ships who performed incalculable service. Like the Confederates in the Civil War, the Continentals largely clothed and armed themselves at the expense of their enemies. Ship after ship laden with munitions of war, clothing and provisions fell into the hands of the Americans. The enterprise and vigilance of these somewhat nondescript naval forces compelled Great Britain to maintain a very large and expensive armament on the coast of North America during the war. And what was of even more importance, the boldness with which American public and private armed ships raided European waters brought about an almost ruinous and impossible increase in the insurance rates, and did more to create a demand for peace on almost any terms than the defeats sustained by the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown." "Do most Americans," asks Mr. Brady, "think that Paul Jones was practically the whole Navy in the Revolution? I am afraid they do. Did Paul Jones think so? With no depreciation of his character, I am afraid he did. And there is some justice in the claim; for without making invidious comparisons with other gallant officers, Barry especially, Jones was the only one who achieved not only a national but an international, and, it might even be said, a world-wide reputation. As a personality he stands far above all of the others put together."

How England, to quote the Duke of Westminster, has lost "her ancient supremacy as the mother of sports" is shown by a table of successes in athletic games published by the Literary Digest. This is characterized by the Duke as "a tale of national disaster" for England. America has won out in fourteen sports: Polo; lawn tennis; tennis; trotting horse; running horse; athletics, running 220, 440 and 880 yards; hurdles, high jump, pole jump; putting the weight and throwing the hammer. In three other events, boxing, swimming and 100 yards run, America has divided honors with France, Australia and South Africa, making her a winner in seventeen out of twenty-seven events. New Zealand won in lawn tennis, Australia in billiards, South Africa and New Zealand in Rugby football, Canada in lacrosse and shooting, France and Russia in horse jumping, and Sweden in skating. All that England has to its credit is cycling. The ill success of England may be ascribed, at least in part, to the fact that Englishmen draw the line against professionals much more strictly than do their rivals. It is charged by "An Old Rugby Forward," writing in the London Standard, that England goes down only before "the spurious amateurism of the foreign competitor." Englishmen, he says, know what is going on and are disgusted by the knowledge that "immense sums are now being spent to buy men and to turn them into professional record-breakers." This is why, he avers, "there is no response from the great public to the appeal for £100,000, which leads people to think that it is proposed to adopt American methods."

To judge from the course of study prescribed by 1st Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, the students in the military department of the Oregon Agricultural College should finish with a wide acquaintance with the subjects treated. The degree of importance which is attached by the faculty of the institution to the instruction of Lieutenant Hennessey is shown by this paragraph in the schedule for the year which is approved by President W. J. Kerr: "The Professor of Military Science and Tactics is authorized to recommend to the President for suspension from the college any student who shall twice in any semester absent himself from military drill without authority and who shall present no satisfactory excuse to the head of the department, or who shall be guilty of gross insubordination, or who by his conduct as shown by his military record shall indicate that he is not endeavoring to make a reasonable effort to com-

ply with the regulations or requirements of the military department." As to personal conduct the circular says: "Nothing need be said here with respect to military discipline, courtesy, etc.; for the rules of conduct in military work are the same as in other lines of college work or in other pursuits of life. Instruction along these lines is part of the work of the department and will be given to the students as occasion arises. One thing must be kept in mind by every student; namely, that there is an obvious difference between an act done through ignorance, neglect, or deliberate intent. An act done with wrongful intent merits action entirely different from an act done through ignorance or neglect. The latter two need correction and instruction, while the former needs more drastic action."

In a speech on the Tariff bill, which has become a law, Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, said of our Navy and the merchant marine: "The people of no other nation take more pride in their navy than do the American people, nor have the people of any other nation of the earth more reason to take pride in their navy than have the American people. Yet no navy can be successfully maintained unless there is behind it an adequate merchant marine. The one is essential to the other. It will be recalled that in the War of 1812 our merchant marine furnished us with the strongest arm of our fighting service. At that time at least 40,000 native Americans followed the sea for a livelihood. The merchant vessels having been laid up through the 'peaceful policy' of Jefferson's embargo, there being no opportunity for these men in the national service, the only outlet for their activities was as members of privateer crews. How well they served in this capacity is a matter of historic record. In that day we had more than a hundred times as many experienced men as would have been required to equip every vessel we could possibly float, whereas to-day, in spite of all the inducements we can offer, we find it difficult to get enough to man the limited number of vessels which comprise our present fleet."

Surg. Gen. Charles C. Foster, of Massachusetts, in an official report, in referring to the work of his department during field maneuvers, says: "Line officers do not yet fully understand the theory of Medical Department organization and the use of the medical units, namely, the Field Hospital and Ambulance Company, as such, and the necessity of keeping them intact. There were various requests during the last maneuvers for ambulances to be detached to accompany troops, and the commanders appeared much dissatisfied when told that commanders of these units took their orders only from the chief surgeon or from the directors of field hospitals or of ambulance companies. They did not seem to realize that on the march ambulances could be detached to accompany them, but that when an action was anticipated, which was the case on almost every day, the units must be kept intact, to be ready when most needed. The Medical Department had the benefit of the services of a United States sergeant-instructor, and this proved very valuable. Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White proved a very valuable and efficient man, and I regret that he was obliged to return to duty in the Regular Service. I trust that another equally good man will be secured as soon as possible, to take his place. Sergeant White put in his whole time upon the two medical units, and did much for their efficiency."

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, the New York millionaire who voluntarily submitted to imprisonment in Auburn prison to study penal conditions, upon which he is to report, may have something to say which will be of interest in connection with the plan inaugurated by General Crowder to improve our methods of applying military punishments. Mr. Osborne is quoted as saying: "The prison system endeavors to make men industrious by driving them to work; to make them virtuous by removing temptation; to make them respect the law by forcing them to obey the edicts of authority; to make them farsighted by allowing them no chance to exercise foresight; to give them individual initiative by treating them in large groups; in short, to prepare them again for society by placing them in conditions as unlike real society as they could well be made. Such a task is an impossible one, and while this system remains all reforms will have a hard struggle to maintain themselves and will never accomplish all they ought to accomplish, for the groundwork is rotten. I do not mean to discourage efforts at reforms that now are being made within the limits of the old system, particularly those that are immediately practicable, but only plead that the larger question be squarely faced and that more fundamental reforms be demanded."

An example of the efficiency of government carried out in large part by military men appears in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which has an area of 984,520 square miles and a population of 3,000,000. In 1898 the country was occupied by the combined English and Egyptian armies, and Ralph M. Odell, agent of the U.S. Department of Commerce, in a report says that from that date the real development of the country began. Under a convention signed by the British and Egyptian governments, the governor general of the Sudan is appointed by Egypt with the consent of England. The governors of the thirteen provinces are British officers of the Egyptian army or British civil officers. The task that confronted the government when the country was taken over was a monumental one, as the inhabitants are of widely different races; in the north Berbers and Arabs predominate; in the south African negroes live as distinct peoples, with their own tribes, institutions and laws. Great results have been achieved in fifteen years, the report states, and to-day public security prevails throughout the Sudan. Through the development of agricultural resources the country has not only become self-supporting, but provides a surplus for European markets.

Reports of a British financed and British built sea-to-sea canal in Colombia as a rival to the Panama Canal, referred to in our issue of October 4, were revived at New Orleans on October 9 when Ernest Vlepetko, an engineer, who had lately been at the Isthmus, reported that it was commonly believed by the Canal Commission that Great Britain is about to build such a canal. Mr. Bunau-Varilla is said to be on his way to Colombia to inspect plans for a canal by the Atrato River route. The scheme intends a sea level canal, avoiding the use of locks.

REWARD FOR SERVICE IN THE GUARD.

Major Frederick W. Baldwin, senior major of the 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, believes that recruiting in the National Guard would be materially aided if a term of service would entitle a man to certain number of points in any state or municipal civil service examination he might take. As it is now, says Major Baldwin, excepting the negative benefit of exemption from jury duty practically the only thing a man gets for serving three years in the Guard is a full and honorable discharge. What the Guard should have, in his estimation, is a benefit that could be talked about in seeking recruits. At present one who seeks recruits has little to offer a man for his service outside of the purely military and social features which end with his period of enlistment, and, if a man is lukewarm on the subject of the military, he keeps out of the Service, although he might have the making of a good soldier. Major Baldwin cites the case of two young men. One has done three years of duty for the state. The other has not only not given a single day to the service of the state, but he may also have done all he could to persuade his friends not to join the Guard. These two men go up for a state or city position and take the civil service examination. The passing figure of the examination, say, is seventy. The ex-Guardsman makes only sixty-eight and drops out, the other makes seventy and gets in. Now, if the former soldier had received several points as a reward for his service in the Guard he, too, would have got upon the eligible list. To the objection that a man taking such examinations should stand or fall on his percentage, Major Baldwin replies that the man has earned the points given to him, and that they are based on mental and physical values which the examinations do not take into account. By his service in the Guard the young soldier acquires habits of obedience, punctuality, subordination, "team work," etc., which tend to make him a better man than if he had not gone through his three years of service.

Speaking of the point of the increase in efficiency acquired by Guard service, Major Baldwin, who is one of the most progressive of the younger officers of the Guard, said: "I have been much impressed by my reading of the various commendatory reports of German manufacturers on ex-Army men in their employ. Especially have I profited by reading the comments of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, which I have seen in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on what he observed in continental workshops and factories where former soldiers are valued by their employers on account of certain moral qualities developed by their military training. It is these moral qualities which civil service examinations do not take into account, but which should rightly weigh materially in an applicant's favor. Another very important consideration is that the privilege of a certain degree of preferment in these examinations would enable a commanding officer to maintain better discipline, for he could say to a lax and careless recruit, 'Look here, young man, if you don't improve your record of attendance and general military conduct, I'll give you a dishonorable discharge, and then you will lose your civil service advantages.' To parents who are indifferent as to the benefit their sons may get by joining the Guard, this civil service preferment might act as a powerful factor in inducing them to urge enlistment in the Organized Militia. While not all young men seek civil service places, no one can tell what the turn of fortune may make him seek, and the sensible youth could be made to see that an anchor to windward like a full and honorable discharge might prove of great advantage to him some day." The bill (No. 257) introduced in the New York Assembly on Jan. 16, 1913, by Mr. Cuvillier provided that no ex-member of the National Guard could be removed from a public position without a hearing after due notice upon stated charges and with the right of review by a writ of certiorari. Even if the position he held was abolished, he could not be discharged, under the bill, but would have to be transferred to another branch of the public service with the same compensation. This bill was not passed.

THE NEXT SIEGE OF PARIS.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris possesses, among its many distinctions, that of having been the most frequently besieged city in history. It has suffered no less than forty sieges, of which four in the last century, viz., in 1814, 1815, 1870 and 1871. As its capture has invariably entailed the collapse of the national resistance, it will remain, of course, the aim of hostile armies invading France; and with their usual candor German military experts have made no secret of their intention of converging, next time, all their efforts against that vulnerable heart of Old Gaul. They are even confident of meeting with less difficulties than they did in 1870-71, when some five months were necessary to starve out the Gay City. This is no empty boasting. Recent investigations by the Paris Municipal Council and by special military committees have shown that the French capital is becoming every year more vulnerable to a blockade, as the twofold result of the ceaseless increase of its population and of the growth of the foreign element. Whereas in 1870 the beleaguered population numbered only 1,800,000, it would now exceed 4,300,000, comprising some 600,000 foreigners, mostly Germans and Russian Jews with anarchistic tendencies, in every way a source of weakness; without reckoning the garrison of the extensive camp retranché (perimeter of 170 kilometers).

The daily requirements are estimated at 2,200 tons of bread and 1,400 tons of meat. Now, at ordinary times, Paris has only provisions for about a fortnight, and all attempts to constitute in the city important reserves of corn have failed, owing to lack of energy and patriotism on the part of the quick changing republican governments. So, should war break out suddenly and the Germans meet with the crushing initial success which they expect, the city would find herself besieged again in a very few days without having had time to prepare for a long resistance. To starve her into prompt surrender it would be necessary neither to take by storm the outer forts nor even to effect a close blockade like in 1870. The occupation of the most important railways, roads and canals that lead from all parts to the capital, would be sufficient to attain the desired result. No doubt, it would be impossible to prevent a few tons of food reaching, some way or other, the famished Parisians, but that would not alter the natural course of events. Under actual conditions Paris besieged means Paris captured and the downfall of the republic. Aerial developments, working as much for the blockaders as

for the besieged, need not be taken into account, especially since Germany, with admirable perseverance and energy, has regained the advance lost to France both in the dirigible and aviation lines. No wonder patriotic Frenchmen cannot help a sentiment of revolt at the thought that the fate of their country is tied to that of so essentially vulnerable a place forte as Paris, and they proclaim that next time the fall of Paris will not by any means entail the final defeat of France, which testifies to patriotic intentions. Still, when we consider the extent to which the military spirit of the nation has been undermined by anarchistic education, it is safe to affirm that, next time also, weak-kneed politicians of the Thiers and Favre type will be only too ready to conclude peace at any price and to declare "l'honneur est satisfait! Gloria victis!"

J. B. G.

FIFTY YEARS OF EXCELLENCE.

(From the Railway and Marine News.)

Throughout the United States the semi-centennial number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, dated New York, Aug. 30, has been read with interest. For half a century this publication has been the recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the united service of this country. It has penetrated the desert posts of Arizona, the outposts on the Yukon, the camps in the Philippines and all the ships of the Navy, carrying with regularity the weekly budget of news and happenings in all branches of the Service. It is an ably edited journal and does not in the least trundle to bureaucracy or Washington red tape, but is purely a paper for the good of the Service and its officers.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSURANCE.

(From the Salt Lake Tribune.)

It is not an encouraging sign, and is calculated very distinctly and effectually to diminish the usefulness of the Militia force of this country, as well as to bring public contempt upon the Guard, to see the Militia officers virtually up in arms against the military policy of the Government, and claiming a right to share in the shaping of the Government military policy.

Evidently it will be necessary to legislate against this bumptiousness of the National Guard officers, and reduce the Guard to military subjection before that Guard will be of any particular service.

We do not see the Regular Army officers meeting in convention and demanding a share in the shaping of the military policy of the Government. We do not see any regular military officer, no matter how high his station nor how able and effective his service has been and is likely to be, getting out and "whooping it up" for the Regular Army to have a share in the shaping of the Government's military policy.

Submission to law and authority, obedience to orders, self-effacement from the political standpoint, are the distinctive merits and qualifications of good soldiers. These qualifications the Regular Army officers have in eminent degree. It will be far more becoming in the officers of the National Guard of the various states to imitate the Regular Army officers in this, rather than to take up the pernicious folly that they have the right to have a say in what they must do and virtually determine for themselves what their service shall be and how that service shall be performed.

The attempt to dictate in their own interest is a piece of insubordination entirely unworthy of the National Guard officers; and it will, instead of commending them to the favor of the people of this country, and of the War Department, have precisely the contrary effect. It will bring them into a notoriety that will be far from advantageous to them, and that must certainly tend to the more absolute subjection of the National Guard to the military authority than heretofore, if that National Guard is to be, in fact, incorporated into and relied upon as an integral portion of the military strength and effectiveness of the nation.

TWO VIEWS OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The advocates of the Panama route always argued that the Nicaragua route was unsafe for the canal, because, as Prof. Angelo Heilprin pointed out in several essays on the subject, the Nicaragua line is "laid across the almost continuously volcanic tract that binds Costa Rica with Salvador, and has been, during the period of the last three-quarters of a century, probably the most violently eruptive of any in the Western Hemisphere. On the line of crustal weakness that is occupied by Lakes Nicaragua and Managua there are distributed over a linear distance of little more than 200 miles, not less than twenty-five volcanoes, most of which have been active within a very modern period of time, while a number are still active to-day."

It was this argument to which Mr. Chamberlain opposed the theory that in the presence of these volcanoes would lie the safety of the Nicaragua route—they would act as safety valves—"the absence of volcanic vents from the neighborhood of the Panama route," he contended, "instead of being an element of security for the canal works, is a source of constant danger to the same."

In support of his theory, he argued: "There was no volcanic vent in activity in Portugal in 1759, and yet a very severe earthquake completely destroyed the city of Lisbon in that year. No volcanoes exist in the Island of Jamaica, yet a shock of the most severe nature completely swept Port Royal, near Kingston, in 1680. There is no volcano in the whole eastern coast of the United States, and yet how Charleston, S.C., recently suffered from an earthquake is well known to everybody. Those places were damaged by the lack of those safety valves of nature, the volcanic vents."

Mr. Chamberlain did not follow out his logic to the point of assertion that a certain proximity to an active volcano therefore would be the only guarantee of safety for a community or a great engineering work, but he came pretty near it.

In the death at Brixham, England, recently, of naval pensioner Cox, aged ninety-four, the only survivor of the battle of Navarino, fought in October, 1827, is believed to have passed away. Cox was only seven years of age at the time, and his presence at the battle was due to his being on board the British cutter Hind, in which his father was serving. For safety the boy was stowed away in the stern of the ship.

POLICY OF MILITIA DIVISION, W.D.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., favored the Convention of the National Guard Association at Chicago last week with a very instructive address on the work of the Division of Militia Affairs, of which he is Chief. Reviewing the work of the year General Mills said: "The Division of Militia Affairs has endeavored so far as in it lay to carry forward the idea of increasing the efficiency of the Organized Militia, looking at it as a Federal asset for war." Differences of opinion have arisen between the Division and the state authorities as to some of the policies of the War Department, but the effort has been to meet the desires of the Organized Militia in so far as sound policy and the requirements of the law permit. Many of the acts of the Division of Militia Affairs which have been subject to criticism were but the culmination of proceedings started before General Mills became Chief. "The labor for which we have all enlisted," said General Mills, "to make a dependable field force of the Organized Militia, is a vital one for the country; the problem is difficult, there is room for all workers, and we must all put forward our best efforts."

The year has been one of progress, though there has been a slight decrease in strength, amounting to only twelve officers and 1,034 enlisted men, spread over thirty-seven states, and largely due to the mustering out of inefficient organizations. It is disappointing to note that during 1912 less than sixty per cent. of the men armed with the rifle held target practice, and twenty-five per cent. of these failed to obtain the qualification of third classmen, which is regarded as the lowest grade that will indicate an appreciable value on the battlefield. Less attention should be paid to selecting teams for competition and more time should be devoted to general instruction. There has been some slight improvement in armories, but there is still a great deficiency in this respect. With inadequate or unsuitable armories it is manifestly impossible to train properly men indoors. Too much time at the summer encampments is devoted to elementary training, to the neglect of that higher field instruction which is the real object of the encampments, and renewed efforts should be made to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions.

The dropping of \$772,000 worth of service uniforms from the returns has resulted in the accumulation of large quantities in excess of state accountability, thus depriving the War Department of all control of the property no longer returned, although the title to it still vests in the United States. The Secretary of War has accordingly directed that hereafter only unserviceable clothing should be dropped, and when dropped destroyed. In addition to this shortage of \$772,000 accumulated during many years of indifferent management, it is known that there is an additional shortage, two states alone having some \$275,000. There are but nine states in which the care of Federal property is in an entirely satisfactory condition, while in five states it is most unsatisfactory. The other states occupy various positions between these two extremes.

Sufficient typhoid serum has been issued to the Organized Militia to inoculate about 15,000 men, but the practice of inoculation should become universal. The withdrawal of the privilege of attending garrison schools leaves more funds available for attendance at other Service schools, of which it is hoped advantage will be taken. The War Department has been prevented from carrying out the policy of increasing the number of the Regular Army inspector-instructors by the detached service law and the conditions of service on the southern border. It will be carried into effect as soon as practicable. It is thought that all demands for non-commissioned officers can now be supplied. The first detail to accept commission as a colonel from a state regiment has been made, thus inaugurating a policy far reaching and of great value to the Organized Militia and to the Regular Army, giving to the Army increased knowledge of the class of its soldiers that will compose the greater bulk of our Army in time of war and promoting a better understanding between the two forces. The Department has been waiting for more detailed information from the inspector-instructors before promulgating any special plan for the instruction of the Organized Militia. It is believed that the time has come to formulate a scheme which will secure uniformity and continuity of instruction. The effect of the issue of Circular No. 2 has been to put new life into certain organizations and to secure added encampments and attendance sufficient to properly carry on instruction. Its issue was due to the discovery from the reports of the Regular officers detailed as instructors that insufficient attention was paid to the training of the Militia for war through camp or field service.

Of Circular No. 8, c.s., requiring conformity to the Regular Army organizations, General Mills says: "It is gratifying to be able to state that although in a number of cases this circular necessitates radical changes, yet the circular has met with hearty compliance on the part of the Government from most of the states." For the benefit of the limited number who question the propriety, and even the legality, of this circular, General Mills made an elaborate statement showing the legality and the necessity of the requirements of the circular. The Secretary of War is without power to vary the organizations of the Organized Militia from that prescribed for the Regular Army in a single respect. In reference to the alleged inconsistency between the requirements of the Organized Militia and the actual practice of the Regular Army it is noted that the law does not require conformity to the organizations actually existing in the Regular Army, but to organizations prescribed for it, which it is not always possible to carry out in the case of the Regular Army through no fault of its own, but on account of ulterior and unmilitary reasons absolutely beyond its control. The incomplete organizations existing in the Regular Service are not authorized exceptions, but are simply imperfections capable of correction only by the action of Congress. Every practical consideration demands that the peace organization of the Organized Militia should be such as to enable it to pass quickly to a war organization. Circular No. 8 marks the final step in the welding of the several state armies into a national force.

General Mills dwelt at length and with great emphasis upon the question of securing a proper proportion of all arms of the Service in the Organized Militia, saying: "These proportions for the United States are set forth in Field Service Regulations. But an examination of the composition of the twelve divisions of the Organized Militia shows a great variation in these proportions in the different divisions, no two being alike, and that not a single one is complete; nor is there any immediate

prospect of a single complete division with the exception of the 6th (New York). Here rapid progress is being made, and the complete division is believed to be within sight. * * * Until all the divisions are made complete, each containing all arms in their proper proportion, a large part of the efficiency of the so-called divisions would be sacrificed in a campaign. Properly balanced divisions are so vital to the successful use of troops that until the present deficiency in auxiliary arms is removed it constitutes a grave peril. This fact cannot be realized by the Organized Militia itself at present, or an insistent demand from that body would result. There is but one obstacle that at present stands in the way of obtaining the desired result, and that is the indifference of the Organized Militia itself to the subject. Naturally the work immediately in hand fully occupies their available time, and large questions, such as the one now under consideration, are, in general, left in each state to the Militia officer who is practically continuously engaged in military work. I refer to the Adjutant General. It may be said, therefore, that in a great measure the safety of the United States depends upon having balanced divisions; that the securing of these balanced divisions depends largely upon the forty-nine Adjutants General. This is a fact seldom realized. There is no doubt in my mind but that were these gentlemen and the other gentlemen assembled in this convention to fully appreciate the great responsibility that is upon you, and were you to lay the situation before the members of the National Guard in your respective states, frankly and earnestly, entering in a whole-souled way into the work, the present difficulties would disappear, and in a short time we would emerge from the serious danger that now threatens us.

"I know that you are able and patriotic men, striving to do your duty, and I believe that the quiescent attitude results, as a rule, from looking at the Organized Militia too much from a state point of view and too little from the Federal point. Local or state pride is a large factor in securing efficiency, and I am the last man to attempt an onslaught on it. But beyond this there is a national vista, and this is too frequently lost sight of. The fate of the state is irrevocably wrapped up in that of the nation. Federal appropriations for the support of the Organized Militia are not made for state purposes, but are made for national purposes—to so create, foster and develop the Organized Militia that it may truly become a National Guard—a properly balanced, properly organized and properly trained body of citizen soldiery forming an effective adjunct in the defense of the nation.

"The Army is fully alive to the importance of balanced divisions; the Organized Militia is not, and my present effort is an attempt to bring the question home. To illustrate, it may be said that our greatest deficiency is in Field Artillery, and our only relative excess is in Infantry. Yet it is precisely upon Field Artillery that the Infantry is most dependent for success in battle. I might discourse at length upon the fact that in decisive battles success depends upon obtaining and maintaining fire superiority, that every effort will be made to this end, that our Infantry Drill Regulations regard 800 yards from the enemy as the position for the Infantry to reach, if practicable, before opening fire; that long before reaching this range the troops will come under the enemy's artillery fire, and that such fire can only be counteracted by our having an equally numerous and effective artillery. And this we have not got. This paper is already over long, and I content myself by merely stating that if the present so-called and unbalanced divisions are ever pitted against equal forces, adequately provided with field artillery (and all foreign nations are so provided), we are foredoomed to defeat.

"I do not want to be misunderstood and regarded as taking the stand that we have too much Infantry in the Organized Militia, for there can never be too much of this arm for national defense, for it has been well said that 'the infantry is the army.' But in modern days there has been such a development of scientific appliances used in warfare that no single arm, be it ever so numerous, is sufficient in itself. Team work is what wins nowadays. Our possible enemies have these teams—divisions—and we have not. My contention is therefore that there is too much Infantry relative to the other arms, or too little of the other arms relative to the Infantry. Such being the case, the cheapest and quickest way of correcting the trouble lies in a conversion of sufficient of the Infantry into the other arms to properly balance the twelve divisions. The field efficiency of the resulting force would be immeasurably greater in a campaign than with the larger but unbalanced force now existing."

A FOOTBALL ACHIEVEMENT RECALLED.

Charles D. Daly, now lieutenant, U.S.A., ran the full length of the field for a touchdown in the Army-Navy football game Nov. 30, 1901. This fact is brought out in "The Full-field Run from Kick-off to Touchdown," an article in the November St. Nicholas by Parke H. Davis (Princeton member of the Football Rules Committee), which will interest football "fans." "There is no exploit in football so difficult of achievement and so rare as the full-field run from kick-off to touchdown," says this football expert. "Theoretically, such a performance would seem to be impossible. Actually, however, it has been accomplished thirteen times against eleven of major strength in the past forty years, and probably has been achieved as many more against minor teams." Describing the incident of the game in 1901 he says:

"Daly, of the Army, famous previously as a player and captain at Harvard, caught the Navy's kick-off on his ten-yard line and sprinted an even hundred yards for a touchdown. He achieved his performance at the opening of the second half, dramatically breaking a tie that had closed the first period of play. Daly's famous dash presents the only instance of a full-field run from kick-off being achieved by skirting the flanks of the enemy. Not only was this run made along the outside, instead of through the center, but it was so successfully executed that not a single hand, comrade's or opponent's, was laid upon Daly from the beginning to the end of his flight.

"The first half had closed with a score of 5 to 5, Daly having kicked a goal from the field for the Army and Nichols having scored a touchdown for the Navy, the try for goal being missed. After an intermission tense with expectancy and excitement the eleven deployed upon the field. Navy kicked off. The kick was low, but possessed power and shot straight down to Daly on his ten-yard line. The Army instantly charged toward the center of the Navy's running crescent, forming, as they ran, the familiar hollow wedge for Daly to enter. But

this alert-minded player, by one of those sudden decisions to vary an established rule of action which in real warfare has won many a brilliant victory, sharply turned to the right, abandoning the protecting wings of the wedge, and started with incredible swiftness on a wide, circling dash around the Navy's left flank. The Navy forwards checked their charge and ran to the left to force Daly out of bounds, but the latter, outrunning and outracing all, flashed by the pack, and, clinging close to the side-line, dashed down the field and across the goal line."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Old Countries Discovered Anew" comprises a chatty and interesting account of a trip by motor car through Holland, Germany and across France, three most interesting countries. The average person visits them by rail. With his car Mr. Ernest Talbert, the author, visited many remote sections, sections seldom, if ever, visited by dyed in the wool tourists, where the customs, habits and lives of the people are close counterparts of those of centuries ago. The volume also is an excellent guide-book to motoring in Europe. Mr. Talbert explains in this book how others can do as he did—see the countries from a motor car—without great expense. The idea is simply to go to a large city nearest to the section one wishes to explore and there hire a touring car. When the cost of railway fares is considered and the cost of baggage transfer, etc., he estimates that nothing is lost in the touring car arrangement. The book, which has a colored frontispiece and seventy illustrations, is from the press of Dana Estes and Company, Boston.

In the introduction to his "Major Operations of the Navies in the War of American Independence" (Little, Brown and Company, Boston) Rear Admiral Mahan, U.S.N., calls attention to the importance of the Navy in the maintenance of the two great policies to which this country is committed, the Monroe Doctrine and restriction of Asiatic immigration. "Conducive as each of these policies is to national safety and peace amid international conflagration," he says, "neither the one nor the other can be sustained without the creation and maintenance of a preponderant navy. In the struggle with which this book deals Washington at the time said that the Navy cast the deciding vote. To Arnold on Lake Champlain, to De Grasse at Yorktown, fell the privilege of exercising that prerogative at the two great decisive moments of the war. To the Navy also, beyond any other single instrumentality, was due eighty years later the successful suppression of the movement of secession. The effect of the blockade of the Southern coasts upon the financial and military efficiency of the Confederate Government has never been closely calculated and probably is incalculable. At these two principal national epochs control of the water was the most determinative factor. In the future upon the Navy will depend the successful maintenance of the two leading national policies mentioned; the two most essential to the part this country is to play in the progress of the world. For while numerically great in population, the United States is not so in proportion to territory; nor, though wealthy, is she so in proportion to her exposure. That Japan at four thousand miles distance has a population of more than three hundred to the square mile while our three great Pacific states average less than twenty is a portentous fact. The immense aggregate numbers resident elsewhere in the United States cannot be transferred thither to meet an emergency nor contribute effectively to remedy this insufficiency; neither can a land force on the defensive protect, if the way of the sea is open. In such opposition of smaller numbers against larger nowhere do organization and development count as much as in navies. Nowhere so well as on sea can a general numerical inferiority be compensated by specific numerical superiority, resulting from the correspondence between the force employed and the nature of the ground. It follows strictly by logic and inference that by no other means can safety be insured as economically and as efficiently. Indeed, in matters of national security, economy and efficiency are equivalent terms. The question of the Pacific is probably the greatest world problem of the twentieth century in which no country is so largely and directly interested as is the United States. For the reason given it is essentially a naval question, the third, in which the United States finds its well-being staked upon naval adequacy." The 250 pages of this volume are diversified with portraits, maps and battle plans. The book bound in cloth sells for \$3 net. So much has been written in a general way of the effect of the naval blockade upon the determination of the collapse of the Southern Confederacy that perhaps some day Admiral Mahan will find time to bring his analytical mind to bear upon this subject and to produce a book that will treat of it exhaustively.

An excellent illustration of how a general can "drown" himself in a multiplicity of details which ought to be left to his subordinates and how by doing so he can fail to obtain a correct view of the general situation is afforded by the work just issued from the press of Berger-Levrault, Paris, entitled, "Mon Commandement au Cours de la Campagne des Balkans" (My Command During the Balkan Campaign), of which the author is the Turkish general, Mahmoud Moukhtar Pacha. This Turkish commander was formerly in command of the 3d Army Corps and during two periods of the "reorganization" he was in charge of the 2d Army of the East. His book is not a plea in exculpation for the Turkish army nor a defense of the Government, but is a plain military recital of the events in which he took part from day to day, a sort of journal of the changes in the situation as they occurred. To this account are annexed the orders and instructions which emanated either from the commander-in-chief, or from the headquarters of the 2d Army or of the 3d Army Corps, together with the reports of the information given by the feeble Turkish cavalry. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of these documents and the naïve manner in which they are often written, frequently encumbered with a mass of details, will doubtless cause better trained general staffs to smile. At the same time they show that the author has nothing to conceal as to the weaknesses of his colleagues and his subordinates. The book has six sketches of battlefields and a general map of the country so that one can follow the operations intelligently.

The period which sees the completion of the Panama Canal, with consequent larger responsibilities devolving upon the United States near the equator, would seem to the ordinary man to be an inauspicious time for putting forth an attack upon the Monroe Doctrine, but it appears otherwise to Hiram Bingham, professor of

Latin-American history at Yale, who from the Yale University Press issues in small book form an expansion of his essay in the Atlantic Monthly of last June on "The Monroe Doctrine—An Obsolete Shibboleth." In his preface the author says that for the past five years he has felt conditions in South America were such that we ought to adopt a new foreign policy. In lecturing on the relations between South America and the United States and in conversations with public men incidental to four journeys in the southern continent the importance of obtaining general recognition of the obsolete character of this national shibboleth has been borne in on him. A long summary of the views of the Yale Professor was given in our issue of June 7 last, page 1233.

That very interesting young woman's diary of Civil War happenings in the South which comes from the press of the Houghton Mifflin Company, New York and Boston, under the title of "A Confederate Girl's Diary," was due to a chance conversation, one of the many suddenly developed controversies after the war as to which side won in this and that encounter. The author is Mrs. Sarah Morgan Dawson, and her son, Warrington Dawson, who writes the introduction, tells how about seventeen years ago a Philadelphian in conversation with Mrs. Dawson referred to the engagement between the U.S.S. Essex and the Arkansas on the Mississippi as a brilliant victory for the Federal Navy. Thereupon Mrs. Dawson protested that she had seen the Arkansas fired and abandoned by the Confederates when the machinery broke down after only two shots had been exchanged. The Philadelphian insisted she was wrong, but Mrs. Dawson said that she wrote down the exact circumstances of the firing of the vessel a few hours after it occurred. This friendly dispute resulted in the determination of Mrs. Dawson to change her resolution to have the diaries buried after her death, and thus the records as she made them at the time now appear in book form. The war scenes described are chiefly those which took place in Louisiana. One of the most interesting features of the diary is the balance of judgment and fairness of treatment shown by this young woman, who was only a girl when she wrote down what often must have caused her many a heartache and sob. One sees her on one day penning a denunciation of the Federals before their arrival at Baton Rouge, and on the next referring to the Federal officers as courteous and considerate, and expressing regret that denunciations should have been inspired by prejudice. Describing the revel of joy the Unionists held in Baton Rouge on the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the girl historian wrote: "Dr. S— has out a magnificent display of black cotton grammatically inscribed with 'Port Hudson and Vicksburg is ours,' garnished with a luminous row of tapers, and, drunk on two bits' worth of lager beer, he has been shrieking out all Union songs he can think of with his horrid children until my tympanum is perfectly cracked. Miriam is dying to ask him what he has done with the Confederate uniform he sported before the Yankees came. A starving seamstress opposite has stuck six tallow candles in her window; better put them in her stomach." The author's family was divided on the subject of secession. Her father, Judge Thomas Gibbs Morgan, disapproved of it till Louisiana voted for it, then he declared for it. His oldest son also disapproved secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the war, but refused to bear arms against his brothers and friends. The eldest daughter married Col. Richard Coulter Drum, later Adjutant General of the U.S. Army.

In "Service Chemistry" Vivian B. Lewes, professor of chemistry, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, and J. S. S. Brame, instructor in chemistry in the same institution, have compiled a very instructive manual of chemistry and metallurgy and their application in the naval and military services. It is now issued in a revised fourth edition by Longmans, Green and Company, New York. In chapter XV is a discussion of artificial ventilation of ships, a subject which, the authors say, "has received but scant attention in the navy, owing to the structural difficulties which have to be contended with and which do not exist in the fast ocean steamers and mercantile marine. The objection to making any openings in the steel deck which can possibly be avoided renders any definite statement on ventilation of warships very difficult, but it is desirable that some more efficient system than that at present adopted should be employed in the newer types of warship. Even when the bell-mouthed canvas cowls are used no provision is made for removing the vitiated air."

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. LOGAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S. A.T. Logan, sailing from San Francisco Oct. 6, 1913:

For Honolulu—Mrs. F. Funston and child, family of Brigadier General Funston; Mrs. S. D. Sturgis and daughter, family of colonel, 1st F.A.; Mrs. C. E. Teyman, wife of major, 1st Inf.; Mrs. James Denman, mother-in-law of Major Cheatham, Q.M.C.; A. Hatch, son of Captain Hatch, C.A.C.; Capt. J. E. Hunt, 25th Inf., and wife; Major G. G. Bailey, Q.M.C., wife, sister-in-law and niece; Major Le R. S. Lyon, I.G.D.; Lieut. E. Lando, U.S.N.; Lieut. O. K. Sadtler, 1st Inf.; Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., and son; Lieut. G. W. Harris, 1st Inf., and wife; Lieut. W. B. Rosevear, 1st F.A.; Lieut. B. P. Lamb, 25th Inf., and wife; Lieut. D. T. Greene, 2d Inf.; Lieut. W. A. McCulloch, 1st Inf.; Lieut. C. J. Miller, U.S.M.C., and wife; Lieut. R. L. Gaugler, 4th Cav.; Mrs. G. M. Fraser, wife of storekeeper, Engr. Dept., and child; F. W. Boot, C.E. and supt. constr., Q.M.C.; H. M. Tacker, supt., Boys' Industrial School, wife, child, mother and sister.

For Guam—Lieut. J. C. H. Lee, Engrs.; Surg. J. L. Neilson, U.S.N., wife and two children; Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, U.S.N.; Frederica Braun and Blanche Brown, nurses, Navy Nurse Corps.

For Manila—Capt. C. E. Stodter, 7th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. A. C. Gillem, 8th Cav., wife and two children; Capt. W. P. Moffet, 7th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. W. M. Whitman, 8th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. J. C. King, 8th Cav., and wife; Lieut. K. P. Lord, 7th Cav., and wife; F. K. Chapin, 8th Cav.; Lieut. E. A. Strait, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. H. H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. A. W. Smith, 8th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. W. V. Carter, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. E. A. Helmick, 2d F.A.; Lieut. H. S. Martin, 15th Inf.; Lieut. H. S. Clark, 2d F.A.; Lieut. T. K. Brown, 7th Cav.; Lieut. E. B. Dalao, P.S.; Vetn. D. S. Leininger, 8th Cav.; Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin and two daughters, family of lieutenant colonel, 2d F.A.; Mrs. R. D. Walsh, wife of major, 8th Cav.; Mrs. J. M. Petty and two children, family of major, P.S.; Miss F. Noveinsky, fiancée of Lieutenant Tucker, P.S.; Mrs. Agnes Capron, member of family of

Colonel Vinson, Q.M.C., and sister (Mrs. Palazotto); Mrs. M. M. Tracy and sister, family of Captain Tracy, U.S.M.C.; T. Lundberg, master, U.S.A.T.S.; Chief Bsn. H. J. Duffy, wife and infant; G. W. Cogwill, clerk, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Burton Whitcomb, clerk, U.S.N.; W. A. Sabin, employee, Ord. Dept.; J. H. Roche, clerk, Q.M.C. (will board ship at Honolulu); A. J. Pitt, headquarters clerk; Otto Diemer, chief engr., U.S.N.; P. J. Lunley, employee, Ord. Dept., and wife; S. H. Bishop, clerk, Q.M.C.

Second class to Honolulu, thence first to Manila—Mrs. T. C. Miller and two children, family of clerk, Engr. Dept.; Mrs. Alexander Creig, wife of dockmaster, Navy Dept.; Miss S. Solomon, fiancée, clerk, D. Sniggs, jr., engr., Engr. Dept.; Mrs. D. F. Fullaway and two children, family of Dr. Fullaway; Mrs. J. Fuldner, wife of supt., U.S. Burial Corps; S. C. Parker, employee, Coast and Geodetic Survey, wife and sister-in-law; Charles M. Clay, insular employee, wife and child; Miss E. D. Thomas, trained nurse, P.I.; Prof. H. W. Reynolds, assoc. prof., Univ. P.I., and wife; J. J. Deming, father of assoc. prof. chem., P.I.; C. W. Shirley, employee, Phil. Govt., and wife; Mrs. J. M. Van Hook, wife of lieutenant, P.C., and child; Mrs. V. E. Yoell, mother-in-law of employee, Phil. Govt.

Second class for Honolulu—C. A. Sechrost, 1st sergt., 1st F.A., wife and child; F. Elier, plumber; William Lyon, A. E. Powell, J. A. McClenahan, carpenters; E. W. Ely, sergt. major, 2d Inf., wife and child; Mrs. W. B. Brown, wife of corporal, 28th Inf.; D. F. Fyfe, cable splicer, Navy; J. H. Embleton, 1st class sergt., S.C.; Charles Radcliffe, 1st class sergt., S.C.; M. D. Mullin, asst. wagonmaster, Q.M.C.; D. A. Duss, hoisting engr., U.S.N., wife and five children; I. H. Stewart, electrician, Q.M.C.

Second class for Manila—John Fitton, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C.; Fred W. Harper, insular employee; Mrs. J. M. Ray and daughter, family of insular employee; Stephen Miller, 1st sergt., U.S.A., retired; Mrs. A. C. Hagelgans and daughter; A. J. Link, hospital steward, U.S.N.; A. Lobiss, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C.; governess with Lieutenant Van Wormer; governess with Lieutenant Broadhurst.

In troops class there were for Guam, 4 enlisted men, U.S.M.C.; for Manila, 9 enlisted men, U.S.M.C.; for Honolulu, 26 enlisted men, U.S.M.C.; for Manila, 275 recruits and casuals, U.S.A.; for Honolulu, 294 recruits and casuals, U.S.A.

THE CASE OF COFFMAN.

The Secretary of War in remitting the sentence of a year's imprisonment in the case of Waldo H. Coffman, as noted last week, gave his reason in the statement which follows. Coffman was formerly a private in the 93d Company, Coast Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Stevens, Ore., and was convicted by G.C.M. on charges of making a defamatory statement about the American flag. Secretary Garrison says:

"I have gone over the record in this case with great care to ascertain whether in my opinion the accused was proven guilty beyond the possibility of that reasonable doubt which the criminal law as administered by the civil tribunals require, and which I am informed is a like requirement in military law. The charge, as formulated, respecting the use of obscene and disrespectful language concerning the flag of the United States, fixed the date as March 3, 1913, and the evidence of the only two witnesses who pretended to have any personal knowledge of the facts, fixed that date. Each of these witnesses states that the remark was made upon a government boat plying between Fort Stevens and Portland, Ore. One witness stated that it was upon a trip back to the fort after the theater; the other stated that it was on the trip from the fort to the theater. From the evidence, it was impossible to properly find that any such offense was committed on the date alleged; and if committed at all, the only time when the accused and the witnesses were together at the place named was on Feb. 14, 1913, and the court found that the offense was committed on this last named date. The main witness—that is, the one who lodged the complaint, deserted during the progress of the trial, after the first sitting and before the adjourned sitting. The other witness, who swore to having heard the language in question, was not present at the time of the court-martial, and made a deposition for use at the court-martial, he being at that time at San Francisco. In this deposition he disclaimed all recollection or knowledge of any language concerning the flag of the United States used by the accused. Subsequently this witness was summoned before the court in person, and there, with great particularity, repeated the obscene and disrespectful language concerning the flag, and attributed it to the accused upon the occasion in question. There is evidence that one of the witnesses above referred to had ill-feeling toward the accused, and that just before he deserted he stated that he had done the accused a wrong with respect to making these charges, and that he was not going to stay.

"Under all these circumstances, I am constrained to find that there was grave doubt of the guilt of the accused, and if it were within my power to grant a new trial, or to set this one aside upon that ground, I should do so. I am advised that I have not that power, but that I have the power of remitting wholly the unexecuted portion of the sentence; and this course I purpose pursuing. Much weight, of course, attaches to the verdict of the members of the trial court, which had before it the witnesses, and had opportunities which I have not of judging of their credibility by their appearance and manner. As a general rule the verdict reached by triers of fact should not be disturbed. Were there clear evidence in this case from an unimpeachable witness, I should not act as I feel constrained to do. The trouble in this case is that there is no clear evidence by unimpeached witnesses which fixes the guilt upon this accused if he is given the benefit of the reasonable doubt which must always reside in the minds of a trier of fact in a criminal case.

"The accused having been acquitted of the second offense, no remark by me is necessary thereon.

"I am embarrassed in doing that which I feel should be done, because of the ill-advised and unwise conduct of certain of those who profess to act on behalf of the accused. Instead of resting their case upon the facts and bringing it to me for decision, they have published heated and exaggerated—and, so far as I can find out, untrue—statements about the whole matter.

"I have no other desire so intense as that justice should prevail throughout the entire Department under my charge; and to the extent that I am able to accomplish this I shall. I wish to encourage those who in a proper spirit will aid me in this endeavor. In the case in hand, however, instead of appealing to me to the end that justice might obtain, charges of the most extravagant character have been widely circulated, involving

everybody engaged in the prosecution, and including the court. This I regret exceedingly. I fear that my decision will be misunderstood, and that it will be claimed, at least, that I have acquiesced in the truth of these allegations and charges, and nothing is further from the truth. There is nothing in the record before me which in any way supports these serious allegations made against those engaged in this case.

"Many of the statements are disposed of by a mere glance at the record. There is nothing to show that the accused was tried for advocating principles of socialism, or was persecuted on account of any political or personal beliefs. Many of the allegations of the untruthfulness of the testimony against him rest upon quotations from the alleged testimony of witnesses, when the record shows that such witnesses were never before the court at all.

"I have said sufficient, I think, to disclose my real state of mind and to indicate the basis upon which my decision rests. For the reasons above indicated I direct that orders issue at once remitting the unexecuted portion of the sentence in this case."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The French submersible *Clorinde* was launched at La Rochelle, on Oct. 3. She is 175½ feet long, has a displacement of 410 tons and has eight torpedo tubes.

It is reported unofficially that the new British battle cruiser *Queen Mary* in her recent full power trial made a record speed of 35.7 knots. She was launched at Jarrow on March 20, 1912, is of 27,000 tons displacement and 75,000 indicated horsepower. Up to the time of her launching she was the largest warship ever launched in Great Britain. Her cost is estimated at \$10,305,320.

The Spanish gunboat *Bonifaz* in collision with the transport *General Valdez* in the harbor of Cadiz on Oct. 4 was badly damaged and was saved from sinking only by incessant use of the pumps. She was towed into dry-dock.

The British cruiser *Aurora*, the first cruiser in the world designed to burn oil fuel exclusively, was launched at Devonport, England, Sept. 30. She is a light cruiser of an entirely new type and is described by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, as a "destroyer of destroyers." The vessel displaces 3,500 tons and is designed for a speed of thirty knots. She is protected with a 5-inch belt of armor over her whole length and is armed with guns sufficiently powerful to deal with the most formidable destroyer. Eight of this type of vessel are under construction for the British navy, and a further eight are to be laid down next year.

According to advices from Berlin, Germany, only two civilians are to be prosecuted in connection with the cases of corruption of German army officers, for which five lieutenants and an ordnance office clerk were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment on Aug. 5. The civilians accused of influencing officers to give information about armament contracts are the Krupp's agent, Brandt, and one of the directors of the firm. The proceedings against nine others implicated were dropped after investigation.

France now has with the army of occupation in Morocco seven battalions of tirailleurs, 500 gunners, 150 Spahis, besides four companies of other troops all recruited in the French possessions of Central Africa. It is expected to reinforce these by five fresh battalions. In Algeria there is already one battalion, and there will shortly be two of Senegalese tirailleurs. There is consequently the nucleus of a "black army" in course of development. Statistics of the Morocco campaign show that the best troops from the point of view of resistance to disease to be employed in Africa are the Senegalese. During the very rough Fez campaign the number of Europeans attacked by disease was 35.6 per cent., while the Senegalese showed the insignificant proportion of 0.4 per cent. The percentage of Algero-Tunisian troops was 4.5 per cent. The soldier's life is evidently much to the taste of these African natives, for of the troops whose term of service expired this year the number of applications for re-engagement reached 45 per cent. in Central Africa and 75 per cent. elsewhere.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that for some time courses in cooking have been held in Berlin for the Prussian army, attended by officers, medical officers and non-commissioned officers, who are instructed in the proper inspection of raw material and the preparing of foods. In the garrisons special windows have been constructed for giving out the food from the company kitchens, by which the cleanliness in the rooms has been markedly increased. Quite generally also a set of measures has been adopted to carry out the modern principles of sanitation. For instance, a special waiting room for the relatives of sick soldiers has been instituted in the large hospitals, and, in addition, the now quite extended provision for medical treatment of the members of families of the subordinate officers has had the result that special rooms for the dental polyclinic treatment of members of families and especially the wives of the non-commissioned officers have been established. The effort has been made to provide suitable opportunities for bathing in the garrisons and at the exercise fields for the troops where these are lacking. The condition with reference to venereal diseases is much more favorable now as compared with other armies. According to the latest special statistics 11,466 cases occurred annually, or 20.8 per thousand. In the French army the number was 24.4, in the Austro-Hungarian 54.7, and in the British army 65.9 per thousand. Attention is being paid to foot troubles resulting from overuse in marching. Until 1901 there were annually about 28.4 per thousand afflicted with foot troubles, and now only 23.3 per thousand.

A STAFF OFFICER'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

All this objection by Infantry officers to the terms "preference," etc., in reference to branches of the Service leads one to suspect there is something in it, since your little article calls forth so much denying.

Is there any officer of the Army who doesn't know that, as a matter of fact, there are preferences and that generally speaking the requirements for a lieutenant in any branch of the line except the Infantry are those for the Infantry with something added thereto? And how many officers in the Infantry had their choice of the Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry, before taking the latter?

This doesn't deny that the Infantry is the backbone of the Army, nor that much Infantry work requires ability of the highest order. And fortunately we seem always to have some Infantryman able to perform it.

But this touchiness about a matter all know to be true seems foolish and to deny it or refuse to see it no more does away with it than the ostrich does away with an enemy by burying his head in the sand.

STAFF.

For a reply to this we refer our correspondent to the article on "Assignment of West Point Cadets," published Oct. 11, page 168.

FOUR FLUSHING OR CHUCKING A BLUFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having once (and not wholly in vain) invited attention to one of the ancient and long-practiced arts of naval men, i.e., Passing the buck, I have felt constrained to speak of another allied art, for the benefit of the large number of young officers who are now entering the Service; for, by the assiduous practice of this other art, an officer may succeed in gaining many pleasant assignments and, perhaps, may eventually be received into the blessed company of the Immune Coburgers, who toil not yet are not plucked: I refer to the noble art of four flushing or chucking a bluff.

Careful observation of the careers of some of our most eminent four flushers has led me to the conclusion that the most essential items of equipment for the successful practice of this art are a good front, a large working vocabulary and a colossal nerve, combined with insensibility to criticism and lack of a sense of shame. By skilful employment of these, one may pass the acid test for entry into the ranks of the Immune Coburgers—that is, the ability to get away with it. As in the art of passing the buck, good form is acquired only by long and constant practice, except, of course, in the cases of those who are naturally gifted.

Although a good, effective front is inherent rather than acquired, much improvement in front may be effected by those who are not well endowed by nature. Such things as an exaggerated and affected smartness in matters of uniform; a great impressiveness of manner, even in the most trivial matters; and ability to make a great noise at the psychological moment; a studied indifference to criticism—all contribute to the attainment of front.

Vocabulary is all important. For example: I know of the case of an officer who, some years ago, was appointed senior member of a board "to investigate and report on the cause of the puncturing of the di-electric in the leyden jars of the wireless apparatus" of the vessel in which he was struggling. Although this officer did not know what a di-electric might be, or just why anyone should put a di-electric in a leyden jar if he didn't expect it to get punctured, he got busy, and made the circuit in bogy. Skillfully passing the buck to the one member of the board who knew anything about the subject, he collected a wonderful force of high-sounding, technical terms and four-flushed a report that would have made Signor Marconi look like a telefunken piker in comparison; and he did not have to drag in the poor, over-worked "static" either; as so many latter-day performers do. In employing his vocabulary, he used the principle of the most probable meaning. Such common place terms as logistics, strategic bases, point d'appui, fighting edge, morale, sea-habit, cavitation, impulse-reaction, wave-pressure, internal stresses, static, naval industrialism, empiricism, etc., should be practiced constantly in various combinations; until they can be uttered with all the impressive (though unconvincing) readiness of a long-range spotter who thinks he really knows the true correction to be applied to the sight-bar setting. Then a careful perusal of the pages of the Naval Institute will enable the young officer to enrich greatly his working vocabulary, and also to express a simple idea in an impressively unintelligible manner. In all writing, the phrase this principle "obtains" must be employed at least once, out of respect for traditionary practice.

Colossal nerve is such a common attribute of most of the young officers nowadays that it is, apparently, a sine qua non of the graduate of the Naval Academy. Any suggestions, therefore, would be superfluous and impertinent. Insensibility to criticism or to a feeling of shame may be cultivated through the adoption and constant repetition of that noble motto: "I should worry," or its French equivalent, "Sans souci."

If any hopeless ensign, sunk in the slough of despond at the foot of the list, should glean any grain of comfort from these suggestions, I shall feel that I have not cried out vainly in the wilderness.

ELYK.

A DOUBLE RANK EASEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two years ago when double rank was tried out by several regiments of Cavalry, and almost unanimously reported against, it was to be expected that the subject would be dropped until again discovered by some enthusiastic individual of the next generation. It seems it is still being pushed by the very few who continue to have the ear of the powers, and who by no means represent the Cavalry in its opinions as to what is for the best interests of the Cavalry Service. Just why these very few officers with their ultra European ideas should be retained for years in the position of advisors is beyond the comprehension of the Service.

In the face of almost unanimous sentiment against double rank for Cavalry, I ask, why is it being forced on to us? To use a definite illustration, when out of thirty-two Cavalry officers at Fort Myer voting on this proposition thirty-one voted against double rank and one voted for it, why was it that this one was immediately put on the Cavalry Board and an officer relieved who did not favor double rank? So far as can be observed there are three possible reasons why double rank is being forced upon us:

1. For the professional aggrandizement of the few officers pushing it. This is an indelicate thing to say, but as this is the opinion of a large part of the Service honesty compels us to mention it. So persistent and pernicious have been their efforts in this line that the Service barely escaped having five regiments mustered out.

2. On the supposition that our Cavalry will meet European cavalry in large masses in shock action. This contingency is so remote that it will not warrant going back to double rank. If, on the other hand, the reason is good and sufficient, then it follows that we should be also equipped with the lance.

3. Because it will be the most useful system for the service in which our Cavalry will be engaged in our own country or near our borders. On our northern border there has never been any use for Cavalry. The most pessimistic individual can see no use for it there for years to come, perhaps never. On our southern border there has been almost continual use for Cavalry since

the Mexican War. The most optimistic cannot but expect that the Cavalry will be active there for all time.

At present nearly all of six Cavalry regiments, three batteries and one signal company are in the field. Officers on duty along the border are in daily conversation with refugees coming out of Mexico. The opinion of the refugees is quite unanimous that sooner or later the United States will have to intervene to restore stable conditions in Mexico. At present there are said to be nine separate revolutions in Mexico, exclusive of the Huerta government. The condition of revolution in this country is the rule, and not the exception. Revolution in Mexico is the nearest approximation to perpetual motion ever discovered. The history of the country from the time of its independence to the present, except for short intervals during the reign of Porfirio Diaz, is a history of revolution. In all probability it will continue to be so till the United States intervenes or permits some European Power to do so. With the completion of the canal and a circle of commercial enterprise all around Mexico it is not likely that the world will long permit us to avoid the issue. Then if we do go in let us hope that there will be no string tied to us, as there was in Cuba.

Assuming, then, that at some time we will intervene to establish a stable government, it will probably be done by an expedition of Infantry and Artillery by sea and a mounted expedition into the northern part. In fact, nothing but mounted troops can operate in the north. Foot troops will be necessary to guard lines of communication and important points, but the real work of running down guerrillas must fall to mounted troops; probably at first by squadrons, then by troops, and finally by platoons and squads. The great stretches of arid desert country, where water holes are thirty miles apart, would compel the use of mounted troops.

Having now considered the probable use of Cavalry for the next few years, let us consider the value of double rank under these conditions. In all probability there will not be a single shock action. The fighting will be mostly on foot or bushwhacking similar to what was encountered in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection. It is needless to add that under such conditions double rank is a detriment to the Service.

There is no doubt that the Drill Regulations can be improved, but let us have a representative board to do it. The writer used to be an advocate of smaller regiments, but after years of study has reached the conclusion that with our present system of replenishing casualties our present organization is the best we can get. What the Cavalry needs more than anything else is privates to fill the ranks to war strength. This will give us a maximum efficiency at minimum cost. The President has the power to do this without any additional legislation, and Congress can be certain that such action would not be founded on any promotion scheme and that nobody would have an axe to grind.

OBSERVER.

SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The enlistment period for the Regular Army should be for not more than five years, three years with the colors and two years with the reserve. After the expiration of three years service with the colors, the enlisted man is placed on the reserve list as follows: An enlisted man transferred as a private to be paid \$4 per month and in addition, whatever compensation he would then be receiving for marksmanship; corporal \$5 per month and sergeant or higher grade \$6 per month with marksmanship compensation at date of transfer in addition.

When an enlisted man is transferred to the reserve, after a period of three years with the colors, he will be compelled to attend the annual encampment with the National Guard, in the state which he gave as his residence, participate in target practice, the presence of at least one officer of the Regular Army being required during record practice for such enlisted men.

The reserve will be organized into companies of one hundred men from different branches of the Service to be kept separate if practicable and instructed in the particular branch of the Service from which they received their last discharge. The officers for duty with the reserve to be taken from the nearest military post and the non-commissioned officers, as far as possible, from enlisted men of the reserve, the rank held by enlisted men when discharged and transferred to the reserve to be considered.

The pay and allowance of the reserve during encampment to be that of like grades in the Regular Army and actual transportation, plus forty cents per man per day for subsistence while traveling and twenty-five cents while in camp.

Enlisted men placed on the reserve changing their residence from one state to another must notify the proper authority, designating the particular state elected for target practice and encampment that year. Those who have performed their duty after the expiration of their first term, may re-enlist for two years and failure to attend the annual encampment will be punishable with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and the character given the delinquent on discharge will be such as to prevent him from entering any branch of the Service or holding any Government position.

Enlisted men who have served at least three years in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and who obtained character "good" in the last discharge from any of the above mentioned branches of the Service, will be eligible to enlist in the reserve, the first target season with the reserve to determine qualification in marksmanship. For the first enlistment in the reserve the applicant must be over forty years.

Each state will have an armory for the use of its reserve which will be headquarters of its reserve, the place of encampment and target practice to be as near to the armory as possible. Officers and enlisted men will assemble at the armory when required to do so. Arms, equipment and clothing will be issued them. A suitable man to be employed to take care of the armory with a salary of \$50 per month; a retired enlisted man who could pass a satisfactory examination would be suitable for the purpose. He should be a man with a thorough knowledge of arms, ammunition, equipments and clerical work; he should be thoroughly reliable in every respect.

On case of emergency the officer in charge of the reserve in each state would receive telegraphic instructions from the War Department to assemble the reserve of his state. He would have the address of each reservist in his state and notify him accordingly to assemble at the armory for immediate service, equip him at a moment's notice, and within forty-eight hours all men belonging to the reserve within the continental limits of

the United States would be on their way, well armed and equipped to encounter the foe.

The approximate cost of each enlisted man belonging to the reserve would be \$100 yearly, therefore 100,000 enlisted men would cost the Government \$10,000,000 yearly, a sum much less than that required to maintain an equal number of enlisted men of the Regular Army.

All enlisted men, three months prior to being transferred to the reserve, will be examined by a board of Regular Army officers, to determine the highest rank they would be capable of holding in the reserve, record of the same to be made on the man's transfer when placed on the reserve; qualifications would be carefully stated in each case on the transfer. The board to be convened if practicable at the post in which the soldier is serving. After being placed on the reserve an enlisted man may apply at a military post once each year for examination to determine his fitness for a commission in the reserve, cost of transportation to be borne by the soldier. After an enlisted man is commissioned in the reserve, promotion to be made by seniority without further examination. Enlisted men discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps and who are eligible to enlist in the reserve, may, after such enlistment, apply at the nearest military post for examination, with a view of obtaining a commission in the reserve, the cost of transportation to be borne by the soldier.

All officers and enlisted men of the reserve who have served honestly and faithfully for thirty years, will be eligible for the reserve retired list with one-third of their pay; enlisted men with one-half their pay; longevity or continuous service pay not to be considered.

Officers while on the reserve to receive a monthly compensation as follows: Second lieutenant, \$12; first lieutenant, \$14; captain \$16; major, \$18; lieutenant colonel, \$20; colonel, \$22. Officers of the reserve to receive one suit of outer uniform clothing for every two years' service with the reserve.

The complement of officers not to exceed one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant to every 100 enlisted men; for a fractional part of an organization in a state of more than fifty enlisted men and less than 100, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, and less than fifty enlisted men, one first lieutenant. For every four companies or more than two companies and less than four companies, one major. For every twelve companies or more than eight companies and less than twelve companies, one colonel and one lieutenant colonel. For eight companies or more than four companies, one lieutenant colonel. One captain as commissary and quartermaster and one captain as adjutant to every regiment of twelve companies or more than six companies. The regiment to bear the designation of reserve and the state in which it is organized, as: 1st Regiment Infantry, U.S.R.N.Y.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the reserve to hold their rank as such, upon being called into active service. The services rendered by officers and enlisted men of the reserve should be considered as those of a position of honor in the defense of their country and notwithstanding that they are under oath to serve for a specified time, there should be no punishment imposed for neglect of duty in time of peace, except as heretofore mentioned, as it is a poor policy to compel a man to defend his country. The most important thing in forming a reserve is to localize it as much as possible in order to save transportation and produce an incentive among young men of the same locality, discharged from the Regular Army, to hold the highest possible rank as this would denote their efficiency, ability, intelligence and good conduct for services rendered while in the Regular Establishment. After this is accomplished our country will have a reserve equal to (equal numbers considered) the Regular Army of the United States or any regular army in the world. I am confident from my experience that we have the best material in the world for a reserve; many of the old men that served in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection would join the reserve, together with men discharged of more recent date.

After three years the officers of the reserve will be capable of taking care of their own men. After ten years the reserve will consist of at least 200,000 enlisted men. With the Regular Army they will form the first line of defense and will be a hard army to conquer. After a few years when properly organized, the reserve should be allowed to participate in the National Matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio.

MAURICE O'CONNOR,
Q.M. Sergeant, Q.M. Corps.

A NAVY CANTEN PROPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There have been numerous good articles pro and con appearing at frequent intervals in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the re-establishment of the Army canteen. This discussion could profitably be extended to the Navy. It is my belief that if an investigation were made, many naval officers would express themselves as being in favor of some well-regulated method of selling beer to enlisted men on board ship.

To open such a discussion perhaps, this plan is suggested: Extend the ship's store aboard ship to include bottled beers and soft drinks, so that a man might buy a bottle of beer or "soft" drink if he chose in exactly the same manner in which he buys other articles from the canteen. The Navy Department already regulates the per capita amount of stock which may be carried in the canteen or ship's store, and if deemed necessary the per capita amount of beer might also be so prescribed. This plan has disadvantages perhaps, and there will be many to point them out, but it also has many advantages; advantages, too, which more than counterbalance the objections to it that may be raised.

Nobody, not even the most enthusiastic W.C.T.U. worker, pretends to believe that the inability to procure beer aboard ship makes a total abstainer out of a drinking man, nor even makes him more temperate. The contrary is sometimes true, for I know personally that many men who, after a hard day's work aboard ship, or several days or a week's enforced restriction to the confines of the ship, or even longer, feeling the want of a drink of beer or perhaps only of some soft drink, take the first opportunity of going ashore on liberty to get that drink.

It is obvious that if a man had little other reason for going ashore on that particular occasion than to get a drink or two, the natural temptation would be to "lay in a good supply." If, now, a man were able to secure a bottle or two of beer aboard ship when he wanted it, and he had no other reason for going ashore, he would be saved the trouble and the little extra expense of, and the almost always attendant loss of sleep in, going ashore, and the temptation to over-imbibe would be greatly min-

imized. Then, too, the number of men who are occasionally seen in uniform ashore under the influence of intoxicating liquor would be likewise reduced, as the mere fact of getting beer every day if he wanted it would tend to eliminate most of the temptation to "lay in a good supply." Besides, the case of a man exceeding his capacity aboard ship could be much more satisfactorily handled than the case of the same man in the same condition on shore. And this in its effect on the minds of over zealous civilian critics as well as in the matter of punishment and discipline. For it would still be a serious offense, entailing severe punishment, for being intoxicated even though the court-martial offense of drinking aboard ship would be entirely removed.

In answer to the likely objection that the privilege of buying and drinking beer aboard ship would result in making drinkers out of total abstainers, I would merely reaffirm the opinion often asserted that prohibition does not, or does extremely little to, change a man's habits so far as drinking is concerned. And if a man didn't want to drink beer, he wouldn't need to buy it; it being understood, of course, that the issue of the beer would be on a sales basis entirely and not revert to the old ration basis when every man was given so much "grog."

The first thought that comes to the mind of a civilian who doesn't give the matter due consideration when he learns that officers may have beers and liquors aboard ship, but enlisted men may not, is that right there is indication of "caste" in the Navy. In a conversation once with some estimable ladies in Washington, members of the W.C.T.U., this subject came up and it was the sense (!?) of all of them that rather than have beers sold to enlisted men aboard ship, officers should be deprived of drinking privileges. They admitted that this would be undue curtailment of the personal liberties of gentlemen who were devoting their best effort and their very lives to the service of their country, which would result in many of them indignantly leaving the Service—and rightly so—but they thought the officers should be willing to forego this privilege aboard ship for the sake of example to the men under them. When the question was asked as to whether the efforts of their organization in abolishing the service canteen hadn't curtailed the personal liberties of thousands of men mature in mind and judgment and able to take care of themselves, they were unable to make any answer other than ones based on prejudice against the liquor traffic. My contention is that with the power of their organization, they managed to place restriction on the personal liberties of tens of thousands of Service men which restrictions they could never hope nor dare to force around the lives of those same men in civil life—restrictions that smack of a highly weakening paternalism (a misplaced "maternalism" would be the better term, perhaps!).

Isn't it high time that the effeminizing effects of those restrictions be acknowledged, the "success" of these ladies of good purpose be admitted a failure, and some such plan as here proposed be effected aboard ship?

SERVICE.

A GOOD SUGGESTION FOR NAVY COMFORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Practically every officer listed in the Navy Register can recite more than one story of inconvenience in greater or less degree occurring at the time of detachment from one detail and assignment to another, due to the packing and transferring of effects. Obviously, there is not nearly storage room enough aboard any modern man-o'-war to take care of the trunks or chests of all officers aboard. And it is obvious on the other hand that every officer must have some sort of substantial container for his uniforms, clothing and effects. The usual way out of the difficulty is for the carpenter's mate to build a box or boxes whenever an officer is detached from a yard or a ship, which boxes are broken up as soon as emptied upon arrival at destination.

A remedy for this ever-recurring difficulty, which recommends itself from the standpoints of low cost, system, and ease of installation, is for the Department to prescribe a knock-down box of uniform size, shape, and material, to be carried in stock by the general storekeeper on shore and afloat, much the same as the bags and hammocks and ditty boxes of enlisted men are kept. Under this plan, when an officer leaves a ship he gets one or more of these knock-down boxes, and turns them in at the yard or ship where he reports. These will need to be replaced at intervals, but from my observations, I believe that they would cost the Government very little more, if any, than the new boxes now made every time they are needed, and destroyed immediately they are emptied. The convenience to officers ashore and afloat would be considerable, it is believed, more than compensating for the cost of maintaining them. The boxes might be numbered or lettered serially and suitable instructions issued to insure proper accountability.

No attempt is here made to go deep into detail, but the suggestion is submitted for the advantages that would follow its adoption.

ONE OF THEM.

A SOCIALIST SOAKING THE GOVERNMENT.

San Pedro, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As everyone knows, there are many varieties of the genus Socialist, but the question often arises in the minds of honest, conservative, unprejudiced, thinking persons as to just how many of the men who rally under the red flag are of no better caliber than the one who recently came to my notice. This particular citizen is an ex-Service man, and the more shame to him is the fact that he holds letters of commendation from his Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of the Navy for bravery in rescuing a drowning person. Because of an emergency the Navy had occasion not long ago to do business with this man. The charge he made was seemingly correct and just, and he so certified. But later developments showed that he had charged about 400 per cent. for the services rendered. After receiving payment he boasted of how he had defrauded the Government. When approached officially regarding this overcharge he laughed most gleefully and said that he didn't get a chance very often to soak the Government, but that when dealing with the Government his aim was ever to extract the maximum. If this is any evidence of what Socialists would do to the business of the country should they succeed in getting all business under government control, then the public and private prosperity and the principles which are symbolized by our flag are safe only so long as the red flag is prevented from replacing the Stars and Stripes.

PATRIOT.

It is not to be expected that the mild protest of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, against football will avail to abolish it as one of the Academy sports. Defenders of the game take issue with Colonel Townsley when he says, as reported elsewhere in this issue, that "the value of football, if it has any, lies mainly in the interest, entertainment and excitement afforded to other members of the corps and the thousands who attend its principal contests." It is pointed out that the members of the squad who make the regular team are not the only cadets that participate in the football games, and some believe that the Superintendent of the Academy has overlooked the large number of students who practice on the scrub and class teams. This question of eliminating football from the category of college sports has been threshed over for years, and in so large an institution as Columbia University, New York, a positive prohibition has been put on the American college form of football since 1905. But even the lead of so influential an institution has not availed to diminish in other colleges and universities the enthusiasm over this strenuous sport. Military men who have studied the formations for offense and defense in football find in them certain analogies to tactical movements in battle, and this resemblance, they believe, more than compensates for whatever of physical strain is put upon the players' bodies. This is the only game in which players can be used in different formations for the purpose of advancing the ball either by fleetness of foot or by rushing through the line. This massing of the players at the will of the team leader permits formations based on the military theories of flank and frontal attacks. What is a run around the end with the aid of good interference but a flank attack under a different name, and what is a crash through the center but a frontal attack? In a purely kicking game it may be doubted whether the military character of some of the plays could be retained, for it is the carrying of the ball, with the varied forms of attack and defense it inspires, that makes necessary the massing of players to get the best results.

Lieut. Jerome C. Hunsaker, assistant naval constructor, for the Navy Department, and Dr. Albert F. Zahm for the Smithsonian Institution will make a report on European aviation, giving the result of their observations on their recent visit to the aeroplane factories and aerodynamic laboratories of France, Germany and England. They have found that Germany leads in the development of the dirigible balloons, owing to the early energy of Count Zeppelin. The prosperity of the aeroplane manufacturers abroad is due wholly to the adoption of flying machines for military purposes by the several governments. Thus far no attempt has been made to construct heavier-than-air machines for purely commercial purposes. The American visitors, to whom were extended many courtesies, found the factories and laboratories to be models of their kind, being fully equipped with the latest apparatus for experimentation. In one German factory the Americans saw seven hundred workmen employed. In view of these facts, it will be strange indeed if the report does not draw a comparison not at all favorable to the United States between the flying industry abroad and here. Since aviation in Europe depends upon military utilization and that depends upon the Army budget, it is plain that there will be no large development of flying in the United States until Congress displays a liberality like that of the French and German budgets which have been pouring out water for the conquest of the air ever since the Wrights demonstrated that they had mastered the secret of flight with a machine heavier than the air.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, Capt. W. H. G. Bullard and Capt. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., have been detailed as the Navy's representatives at the International Conference for Safety at Sea, which will take place in London during the month of November. Chief Constructor Capps will represent the Navy when matters of construction are before the conference, Captain Bullard in the discussion of wireless topics, and Captain Cooper on hydrographic subjects. The conference, which is one of the results of the Titanic disaster, will have before it a number of propositions for the revision of the rules for the construction of ships. It has been suggested that an international agreement be entered into requiring all ships to have double bottoms and to increase the number of subdivisions of watertight compartments. Very much attention will be given to the subject of life boats, life rafts and life preservers. It has been years since there have been any changes in the international requirements for these safety devices, and there will probably be some important changes in this respect. The hydrographers will be called upon to formulate directions for the use of the different ocean channels. In all probability a systematic set of rules setting forth at what seasons it is safe to use certain channels will be adopted. The question of wireless telegraphy will be one of the most important before the conference. It is proposed to go further than at present in the adoption of international codes.

A decision was made by the Court of Claims in May last, and noted in this paper, that the Army longevity claimants could not assert any rights in the Court of Claims under a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 4, 1907. This directed the accounting officers of the Treasury to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, without regard to the prior action of their predecessors. Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U.S.A., through his attorneys, King and King, of Washington, D.C., asked the Court of Claims to hold that this provision of law included Army longevity claims. The court rendered a very careful opinion, in which it admitted the force of the argument, but said that it was a mere proviso upon the Appropriation Act and did not extend beyond the class of claims to which the proviso was immediately annexed. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and the attorneys for the appellant and the Assistant Attorney General, representing the United States, have agreed that the case should be submitted on printed briefs within the first ninety days of the term of the Supreme Court. The prospect is that a final decision will be rendered as early as the month of February. If it should be in favor of the appellant, all these claims could probably be paid at the Treasury Department. The brief of the attorneys for the appellant must be served on the

Assistant Attorney General by Oct. 31, and is now nearly prepared.

The readiness with which the Birmingham responded to the call for the trip to South America directs attention to the value of the reserve fleet. If the ships in the reserve had been out of commission, as was the policy before the creation of the reserve fleet, it would have been necessary to detach a ship from the active fleet for the duty which is now being performed by the Birmingham. Under the policy adopted by the Navy Department the vessels of the reserve fleet are kept in a condition for active service. That this has been done with so few men available is a credit to Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, who has been commander of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet ever since its creation. The Department has made such demands upon the reserve fleet that it is now being recognized as a command which demands ability of the highest order. Officers and men are kept busy keeping the ships in condition to respond to a call for active service upon short notice. Further than this as new ships are placed in commission more battleships will be added to the reserve, and the importance of the work on the fleet will be increased. When the Texas and New York are placed in commission the Ohio and the Idaho will be sent to the reserve fleet. The fleet will then consist, besides these two battleships, of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine, Missouri and Mississippi.

After a thorough investigation by both the civil authorities of Baltimore and Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Ensign Godfrey de C. Chevalier, against whom a charge of intoxication, while driving an automobile Oct. 4, had been preferred by a Baltimore policeman, has been completely vindicated. State Attorney W. F. Brooking, of Baltimore, reported to Captain Gibbons on Oct. 10, that "the charge laid against Mr. Chevalier of 'operating his automobile while under the influence of liquor' was on Oct. 9, 1913, dismissed by the Grand Jury." Captain Gibbons, who made an independent investigation, reported to Secretary Daniels that he "failed to find any facts to substantiate the charge." Secretary Daniels said: "I am gratified at the vindication of Ensign Chevalier, who is one of the most capable aviators in the Navy. The result strengthens me in the opinion that it is the duty of the Department to order a full investigation whenever there are publications reflecting upon any officer. If the charge of intoxication is true, the officer is unfit for responsible duties. No man who cannot command himself can command others. If the charges of intoxication are false, and most of them are false, it is due to the officer unjustly condemned that the truth be ascertained and the officer vindicated."

A system of administration similar to the counsel of aids in the United States Navy has been adopted by France. That France after trying about every plan for the administration of her naval affairs has followed the general plan of our Navy in regard to aids in the Navy Department is considered to be a vindication of this policy. It is announced that the Conseil d'Amirauté has been put into effect with a view to securing greater cohesion and co-ordination in the French navy. It consists of four officers, who have executive powers. In this France goes a step farther than the United States, as so far the aids of the American Navy have only an advisory authority. One of the members of the Conseil d'Amirauté is the chief of the general staff, another is the director of the personnel, another director of the constructional department and the fourth is the chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of Marine. It is stated that with one exception the officers are selected from the more active and progressive officers of the fleet. Their duties correspond almost exactly with those of the aids in our Navy, and it is said that the success of the system of the American Navy is responsible to a great degree for the adoption of the scheme by France.

Thursday, Dec. 11, has been selected as the date for the annual wallow of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao. As usual it will be one of the features of Washington's series of banquets and dinners. An exceptionally strong committee on arrangements has been appointed. It consists of: Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., chairman; Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A.; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A.; Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Surg. F. E. McCullough, U.S.N.; Majors Edgar Russell, L. M. Fuller, J. E. Normoyle and F. J. Koester, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Ridgely, U.S.N.; Major J. M. Heller, U.S.V.; Capt. F. T. Hines, U.S.A.; Capt. Warren Dean, U.S.V.; Advisory Committee, Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A.; Major C. McK. Saltzman, U.S.A.; Capt. J. A. Moss, U.S.A.; Capt. R. J. Burt, U.S.A.; Mr. Sidney Adamson, Mr. John T. McCutcheon and Mr. Martin Egan. J. M. Heller is secretary of the Washington Corral.

The state of Illinois is organizing three additional troops of Cavalry for its National Guard, to comply with Circular 8, War Dept. These troops will be added to the nine already organized, and the state will then have a complete regiment of twelve troops. New York at present has one regiment of nine troops and one regiment of eight. Plans are under consideration to meet the demands of Circular No. 8, War Dept., and this will mean either the adding of seven new troops, or the formation of the now existing seventeen troops into one regiment and a separate squadron. Advances have been received at the War Department that two troops of Cavalry are to be organized at Portland, Ore., and one has already been completed and organized at Oklahoma.

Although the Secretary of the Navy states that he has not yet selected a successor to Capt. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., as Judge Advocate General, it is known that the three officers who are receiving the most consideration are Comdrs. Thomas Washington and Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Major Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C. The House Committee on Naval Affairs is supporting the candidacy of Major McLemore, while many officers of the Navy have indicated Commander Washington as their choice, although Commander McLemore has considerable support from the Service. The Secretary expects to

make the appointment when he returns from target practice.

An order will shortly be issued which will permit enlisted men to remove their leggings while serving in an office. They will be required to replace them when they go on the drill grounds or in the field. Long trousers are to be permitted only while the enlisted men are actually in an office. An order will also be issued requiring that enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps shall wear fatigue or dungaree suits while they are engaged in labor which will soil their clothing. Considerable complaint has been made at the appearance of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, resulting from the wearing of their uniforms while engaged in all sorts of work.

The authorities at the Navy Department are not very favorably impressed with the suggestion that the anthracite coal recently found in Alaska may be available for fuel in the Navy. Anthracite is a very difficult coal to handle in the fire room and has a tendency to burn out the grates of the fire boxes. Experiments with anthracite coal in the Navy have not been a success. Considerable is expected of the results from the tests of Alaskan bituminous coal. A carload which has recently been taken from the Bering River mine is being given the evaporation test at Annapolis.

Delegates to the recent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States in Chicago, Ill., were delighted at the moving pictures illustrating military life shown by Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art. It was the unanimous opinion that the pictures were the most interesting and instructive of their kind ever witnessed, and that it would be a good thing if they could be shown to the general public all over the United States. A list of these pictures was given on page 180.

The New York Tribune reports that "The three battleship plan is bound to make inroads into the coveted economical record, but the President and the Secretary of the Navy have mapped out their program, and there are assurances from Democratic leaders in Congress that they will carry it through. The Senate is practically on record for three battleships, and with the new Democratic members in the House little difficulty is feared there. After this year two battleships annually will be the administration program."

One of the simplest yet important modifications that has been suggested for the Cavalry equipment is a new stirrup strap. It has no buckle, but by passing the strap around the stirrup an extra time it is held more securely than by any other fastener that has been suggested. The arrangement not only adds about twenty-five or thirty per cent. to the strength of the strap, but makes it possible to adjust it exactly to suit the rider. This can be done at any time by pulling one strap to lengthen it or shorten it.

As the result of the experience of the Cavalry brigade in the Washington review an order will be issued by the War Department directing mounted troops to wear their hat strings under their chins on ceremonial occasions. It is estimated that over 150 hats were blown off during the charges in the exercises before the President. Every time the troops would charge across the field about ten per cent. of the men would lose their hats.

We publish under our Army heading in this issue an interesting memorandum from the headquarters of the 6th Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Texas City, relating to signals on the firing line. These signals seem to be necessary as an amplification of Par. 43, I.D.R., 1911, this necessity having become apparent during the work of the brigade in the field, which has included the use of ball cartridges in the solution of rifle fire problems simulating as nearly as practicable actual war conditions.

The selection of the date of Sept. 26 for the first operation of the Gatun locks, Panama Canal, was made in deference to the approaching departure from the Isthmus of Major James P. Jervey, U.S.A., who had charge of the masonry construction of the locks, and of Major George M. Hoffman, U.S.A., who had charge of the building of Gatun Dam, under Lieutenant Colonel Sibert, U.S.A. The operation was entirely successful and was witnessed by a large number of people.

The supplyship Celtic, which is at New York loading for the European trip of the Atlantic Fleet, will carry virtually all the supplies for the fleet not transported on board of the ships themselves. It is the established policy of the Navy to make the fleet independent when it is on a trip, and only a few fresh vegetables will be purchased in Europe during the two months the fleet is abroad. The colliers will carry all the fuel for the trip.

The Secretary of War has declined to approve a recommendation for the relief of the 2d Division, now on duty in Texas, by one of the other divisions. While he recognizes that it is a hardship to keep the same troops continuously on duty along the border, the expense of transporting one division to Texas and the 2d Division to its regular stations is too great to make the change.

General Wood and Colonel Heistand, A.G. Dept., the senior colonel of the Army, started Oct. 17 to take their test ride, leaving Washington at eleven o'clock. They will ride fifteen miles out from Washington and return, and will spend three hours at their desks each day before starting on their rides, and thus not allow the test to interfere with their duties at the Department.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to detail quite a fleet for the Balboa festival, which takes place at San Francisco next month. Among the ships which will be sent will be the Pittsburgh, South Dakota, Charleston, St. Louis, Yorktown, Buffalo; destroyers Whipple, Perry, Paul Jones, Truxtun, Lawrence, Goldsborough, Farragut and Hull.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Guy T. Scott, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Oct. 9, 1913, was born in West Virginia Feb. 14, 1873, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery July 9, 1898. He was promoted first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, in 1901, and captain in 1903.

Col. Charles H. Hunter, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been in command of the Narragansett Defense District, with headquarters at Fort Adams, R.I., since last July, has received orders to appear before an Army retiring board at Governors Island. Colonel Hunter's health has not been very good recently.

Capt. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral while holding that office, is known as a capable and progressive officer. He was born in Mount Morris, N.Y., on Nov. 16, 1861, and entered the naval service as a cadet engineer at the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1881, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1885. He was promoted to ensign July 1, 1887; to lieutenant (junior grade) April 3, 1896; to lieutenant March 3, 1899. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the U.S.S. Castine. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Sept. 30, 1904; to commander Sept. 3, 1908, serving in the latter grade on board the Montana as executive officer from July 21, 1908, to March 23, 1909; in the Bureau of Ordnance from March 24, 1909, to April 10, 1909; in command of the U.S.S. Montgomery from April 15, 1909, to May 3, 1910; on duty at Navy Department from May 4, 1910, to Oct. 2, 1912, and in command of the U.S.S. Ohio from Oct. 3, 1912, to the present date. Orders have been issued to Captain Strauss detaching him from duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. Ohio upon the completion of target practice of the Atlantic Fleet, when he will assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Anna Rolfe Adams, the niece of former Gov. Arthur L. Thomas, of Utah, and Lieut. William Conrad Stoll, U.S. Inf., was solemnized Oct. 8, 1913, in St. Paul's Church, Salt Lake City, Utah. The bride, who is a sister of Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson, now of West Point, is well known in military and town circles in Salt Lake. She was attended by Mrs. W. D. Foster, Miss Eleanor Park, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Samuel C. Park, and little Dora Thomas, while Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 20th U.S. Inf., was the best man, and Capt. A. M. Shipp and Lieut. Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf., U.S.A., were among the ushers, the others being Alexander Thomas and Edward Callahan. The church was beautiful with its decorations of autumn leaves and military colors. The bride wore a lovely gown of white meteor crepe and a long veil caught with orange blossoms. Her attendants were in the pastel shades of pale green, pale mauve and pale pink, and all carried tall pink chrysanthemums except the bride, whose bouquet was a shower of long stemmed white roses with lilies of the valley. A wedding supper for the bridal party followed the ceremony, and later Mr. and Mrs. Stoll left for the East. They will be at home after Dec. 1 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Further particulars of the marriage of Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 8th U.S. Cav., and Elizabeth C. Stevenson on Sept. 27, 1913, at Bloomington, Ill., briefly mentioned in our issue of Oct. 14, 1913, page 138, have been received. It was a quiet wedding, no invitations being issued. The bride's uncle, former Vice-President Adlai Stevenson, gave her away. Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served. A large number of handsome presents were received. The bride's father was one of the builders of the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific railroads. She herself is reputed to possess an ample independent fortune. Capt. and Mrs. Gillem left at once for San Francisco, to embark for the Philippines. The captain has been detached from the 11th Regiment and ordered to a tour of duty with the 8th, now in the islands. "No more popular officer has been at Fort Oglethorpe than Captain Gillem (the 'Iron Duke')," says the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Daily Times. "He was widely acquainted in Chattanooga, having been active as a clubman and an Elk, with affiliation here. He has aided local people in many ways when public functions could be furthered by his presence, particularly events of military and semi-military nature."

Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., and Miss Charlotte Epping were married Oct. 8, 1913. At home after Nov. 15 at 1940 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William La Forge, of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia Hazard, to Lieut. William Harry Weggenmann, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Oct. 8, 1913, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York city. Only the immediate families were present.

An interesting wedding of this week in Washington, D.C., was that of Miss Mildred Egerton Fearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lee Fearn, to Ensign Richard Stockton Field, U.S.N., which took place Oct. 15, 1913, at the Brighton. The ceremony was performed by the bride's cousin, the Rev. Hobart Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Green Spring Valley, Md. Miss Fearn was given in marriage by her father and had as her attendants Miss Marta Calvo, daughter of the Costa Rican Minister, and Miss Edith Gracie, daughter of the late Col. Archibald Gracie. The best man was Ensign Scott D. McCaughey, U.S.N., and the groomsmen were Ensign Lucian B. Green, Ensign Frederick L. Riefkohl and Paymr. Robert W. Clark. The bride wore ivory satin charmeuse with a tunic of duchess lace and a short veil of filmy old thread lace. A small reception followed. Miss Fearn comes of a distinguished family, and is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Steven Bayard Wilson, U.S.N. Mr. Field is also of distinguished lineage. He is a great-grandson of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and is a grandson of the late Lieut. Robert Field, U.S.N. He is attached to the destroyer Paulding at Newport.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman, U.S.N., attached to the Pittsburgh, and Miss Josephine Smith, of Coronado. The wedding is to take place in the near future.

Miss Margaret Annabel Helms, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tazewell Helms, of "Green Level," Franklin county, Va., and sister of Capt. George W. Helms, 19th U.S. Inf., was married on Oct. 7, 1913, to Mr. Norwood Greer Carper in Trinity Episcopal Church,

Rocky Mount, Va. Rev. W. T. Roberts, rector of the church, was the officiating clergyman. The church was handsomely decorated for the marriage in green and white. Palms and ferns grouped artistically within the chancel rail formed a background for the soft glow of the numerous candles. A fine musical program was rendered. Messrs. Henderson Lee Peebles, of Cincinnati, and Charles Jackson Cunningham, of Charleston, W.Va., were the ushers. The bride's attendants were the little flower girls, Clyde Elizabeth Anglin, of Albany, N.Y., niece of the bride, and Mary Claiborne Willis, of Rocky Mount, the groom's niece, who preceded her to the altar. They wore white embroidered frocks with pink sashes, and carried garden hats filled with rose petals and pink snapdragons. The maid of honor was Miss Emma St. John Carper, of Rocky Mount, sister of the groom, who wore a white lace dress with draped pink sash. Her bouquet was of Maryland roses. The bride was arrayed in a bridal dress of plaited chiffon over satin, draped in Filipino embroidery, which her brother, Captain Helms, U.S.A., had done for her in the islands. Real Valenciennes lace trimmed the gown, and she carried an arm bouquet of valley lilies. She wore a small English marriage hat of tulle with tulle streamers, and her only jewel was a platinum crescent set in diamonds and pearls. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The best man was Mr. T. W. Carper, brother of the groom. The couple left on the evening train for their bridal trip in the mountains of western North Carolina. The bride's traveling gown was of taupe cloth, fur trimmed, with harmonizing adjuncts. After Oct. 25 Mr. and Mrs. Carper will be at home at Huntington, W.Va. The bride was reared at "Green Level," the home of the Helms family; was educated at Hollins College, and is popular throughout a large circle of friends. Especially well known is she in Army circles, having visited her brother, Captain Helms, at various times. The numerous and handsome bridal gifts bespeak the admiration of the couple's friends.

A wedding that will be of interest to many Navy people was that of Miss Charlotte C. Campan, daughter of the late Alexander M. Campan, of Detroit, and Mr. Alexander M. Copland, which took place Oct. 2, 1913, in Christ Church, Detroit, Mich. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Williams, Bishop of Marquette, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William D. Maxon, in the presence of a representative gathering of the oldest families of Detroit. The Campan family dates back to the time of Cadillac and has always been of greatest prominence in the business as well as the social affairs of that city. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, wife of the late Chief Engineer Fitch, and has many friends in the Navy, having often visited her sister both in Annapolis, Md., and in Washington, D.C.

The marriage of Mr. Edwin Frank, of Baltimore, to Mrs. Agnes Ruth Smith, widow of Major Lewis Smith, U.S.A., took place Oct. 15, 1913, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ennals Wagaman, 4 Revell street, Annapolis, Md. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Wagaman. She wore an exquisite gown of white satin charmeuse, combined with chiffon and lace, and trimmed with sable. A large mauve hat with orchids completed the costume, and she carried a white prayer book. Mr. Henry Frank, of New York, was his brother's best man.

Miss Ella Cannon Levis, daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Levis, and 1st Lieut. Julian C. Smith, U.S.M.C., were married Oct. 15, 1913, at Elkton, Md., in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Martindale, pastor of the Salisbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Lieut. T. E. Therav, U.S.M.C., was best man, and Miss Hester C. Levis, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The ushers were Capt. R. O. Underwood, Lieuts. A. McC. Robins, A. E. Simon and R. H. Tebbis, U.S.M.C. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Julia Haines Vail, daughter of the late Comdr. Holman Vail, U.S.N., and Mrs. Breckenridge Cabell Rust, of Philadelphia, took place in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 11, 1913, at the residence of the bride's stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee Marshall, on Q street. The ceremony was witnessed only by a small group of relatives and intimate friends owing to mourning in the bride's family. The bride was gowned in ivory charmeuse with a tunic of Chantilly lace, and wore a tulle veil edged with point lace, and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Nancy Kerr Hamilton as flower girl. An informal reception followed the ceremony and a buffet supper was served in the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Rust will be at home after Oct. 18 at 4944 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The marriage of Miss Lilian Elsie Noonan, daughter of Henry Everett Noonan, to Comdr. Cassius Bartlett Barnes, U.S.N., retired, took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Quinby Evans, 371 Sterling place, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1913. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert MacDonald, of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Capt. Harry C. Barnes, U.S.A., brother of the groom, was best man. Comdr. and Mrs. Barnes will live at No. 382 Whitney avenue, New Haven, after Nov. 1. They sailed Oct. 17 on the S.S. Vigilancia for a trip to Cuba and Panama.

The engagement of Miss Grace Dudley, daughter of Mrs. A. Palmer Dudley, to Ensign Valentine Wood, U.S.N., son of Commodore Moses L. Wood, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Wood, is announced.

Miss Elizabeth Virginia Purdy, of Stamford, Conn., who had arrived in Manila, P.I., shortly before on the S.S. Persia, was married to Ensign William Ward Smith, U.S.N., by Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., of the Cavite Navy Yard, at the Manila Hotel on Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1913. Mrs. Williams, of Olongapo, was matron of honor, and was the only one attending the bride. Ensign and Mrs. Smith will make their home in Olongapo, where he is stationed at present.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, widow of General Bates, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. McKee Dunn McKee, and Mr. Frederick H. Brooke. Mrs. McKee before her marriage to the late Mr. McKee was Miss Henrietta Bates. Mr. Brooke is the son of Mrs. Randolph McKim. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and other clubs.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, announces the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Frances Brooks, to Edward C. B. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, the wedding to take place early in the spring. The bride-to-be is a daughter of Col. John C. W. Brooks, U.S.A., now in California, and since the death of her mother has resided with her maternal grandfather in New York city. Mr. Fletcher is a son of the late George A. Fletcher, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and member of Union League, the Country and the Marion Clubs.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, U.S.A., retired, died Oct. 13, 1913, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., in his seventy-seventh year. He had a long and honorable career, including service in the Civil War. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery Oct. 15. Colonel Fuger was born in Göppingen, Württemberg, June 18, 1836. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Aug. 21, 1856, and served in every enlisted grade to Nov. 9, 1863, when he accepted a commission as second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. Brevet first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., May 16, 1864; brevet captain for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va., March 31, 1865; promoted first lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Dec. 21, 1865; captain, 4th Artillery, March 5, 1887, and major, 4th Artillery, from Feb. 13, 1899, to June 18, 1900, when he was retired for age. He was advanced to lieutenant colonel April 23, 1904. From September, 1856, to 1857 he served under General Harney in the campaign against the Florida Seminole Indians. In 1857 and 1858 was in Kansas, owing to the slavery agitation. From May, 1858, to June, 1861, was with Gen. A. S. Johnston, and marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Sacramento, Cal., and return. While under General Johnston there was almost continuous service, either against the Mormons or against the Indians. His command (Battery A, 4th Artillery) was organized as a light battery in October, 1861, and later as a horse battery. He served continuously with the Army of the Potomac to the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. During the war he served in sixty-three battles, being wounded twice, once in the head at the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, and once in the left arm at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. At Gettysburg, while serving as first sergeant, he succeeded to the command of his battery after all of the officers were killed or wounded. This battery, known as Cushing's Battery, bore the brunt of the famous Pickett's charge in its position at "The Bloody Angle," the high water mark of the Confederacy. For his gallant conduct at this battle he was awarded a Congressional medal of honor. He served at various posts in California from 1872 to 1881, and in that time participated in two Indian campaigns, one in Nevada and the other in Arizona. From 1881 to 1887 he served at Fort Adams, R.I., as regimental and post quartermaster. From 1887 to 1899 he was in command of Battery M of his regiment, and served at Forts Preble, Me.; McPherson, Ga.; Barrancas, Fla.; Washington Barracks, D.C., and Fort Dupont, Del. He was commander of the coast defenses of Baltimore from April, 1899, to the time of his retirement. Since his retirement he has lived at 1846 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C. He is survived by his widow and all his children—Frederick W. Fuger, captain of Infantry; Albert S. Fuger, captain, Q.M. Corps; Miss Alice T. Fuger, Mrs. J. E. Cusack, wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, 9th Cav., and Mrs. D. M. King, wife of Major D. M. King, Ord. Dept.

Capt. Armin Mueller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with the 2d Division, Texas City, was thrown from his horse on Oct. 7 and sustained a severe fracture of both bones of the left leg. Captain Mueller was in the field hospital, where he died of blood poisoning Oct. 16, 1913.

Comdr. Charles A. Brand, U.S.N., retired, residing at Colchester, Conn., shot and killed himself with a revolver on Oct. 17, 1913. It is reported that the shooting was intentional. He was born in Connecticut May 11, 1868, and entered the Navy Sept. 8, 1885. He had sixteen years and two months sea service, and eight years and three months shore duty. He was retired May 9, 1912, for incapacity resulting from incident of service.

Mr. Richard H. Bishop, father of Mrs. W. V. Tomb, died on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1913, at the residence of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb, 115 Walnut street, San Francisco, Cal. Just three weeks before, Mrs. Tomb lost her mother, who died very suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Bishop had been an invalid for several years and the shock of his wife's death caused his own. Mr. Bishop was a son of the late Governor Richard M. Bishop, of Ohio, and a native of Kentucky.

Mrs. J. T. Jack, mother of Mrs. Herman Hall, wife of Major Herman Hall, 12th Inf., died Sept. 18, 1913, in the Adler Sanatorium, San Francisco, Cal., from the effects of an operation. She was buried at Harlan, Iowa, Sept. 23.

Mr. Francis M. Eppley, father of Mr. Kurtz Eppley, formerly first lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry, died at his home in Orange, N.J., of paralysis on Oct. 17, 1913.

Mrs. Augusta W. Brooks, wife of Col. J. C. W. Brooks, U.S.A., died at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8, 1913.

Brevet Capt. Charles Payson, U.S.V., Civil War, uncle of Lieut. Col. F. L. Payson, U.S.A., retired, died at Aix, France, July 11, 1913, of paralysis. He was seventy-six years of age, and a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S.

Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, for fifteen years adjutant general of the Rhode Island National Guard, and father of Paymr. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., died at his home in Providence, R.I., Oct. 9, 1913, from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-three years old. He was one of the four members of the senior class in Brown University who enlisted on the first day of President Lincoln's first call for men, as a private in Co. D, 1st Regiment. At the close of three months' service of that regiment he was assigned by Governor Sprague to recruit two new light batteries, which being accomplished, he was assigned as lieutenant to Battery C, and was with the battery in all its engagements up to the battle of Gettysburg, was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and resigned Oct. 1, 1863. At the close of the war General Sackett engaged in woolen manufacturing, being of the firm of Paine and Sackett, whose plant was on Olneyville. In 1882 he was offered the position of treasurer of the Richmond Paper Company and in 1892 retired from business. He was three times appointed adjutant general, 1896, 1901 and 1906. In February, 1911, he retired. General Sackett was a member of Massachusetts Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.

Mrs. Mary Bradford Crowninshield, widow of Rear Admiral Arrant Schuyler Crowninshield, U.S.N., and a noted writer of travel stories and fiction, died in a private sanitarium in Melrose, Mass., Oct. 15, 1913. The interment was in Arlington Cemetery, beside the body of the Rear Admiral, who died on May 17, 1908. Mrs. Crowninshield was a lineal descendant, in the tenth generation, of Gov. William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. She was a distant relative of Rear Admiral

Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N. Under the name of Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield she first wrote "Latitude 19 Degrees" and other stories of the sea, which attracted wide attention. Among them were "A Romance of the West Indies," "Where the Trade Wind Blows," "All Among the Light Houses," "The Light House Children Abroad," "Plucky Smalls" and "San Isidro." Her children's stories won for her a wide circle of readers.

Mrs. Julia Gaines Pemberton, widow of Mr. Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle, N.C., died suddenly in Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 12, 1913. Mrs. Pemberton was the mother of Mrs. J. N. Ferguson, wife of Lieut. J. N. Ferguson, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 13, from Hamilton, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d U.S. Inf., Oct. 8, 1913, at 411 East Seventh street, Little Rock, Ark.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson returned from Europe and have taken an apartment in the St. Regis Hotel, New York city.

A daughter, Alice Frances Laubach, was born to the wife of Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf., at Easton, Pa., Sept. 30, 1913.

Surg. H. O. Shifert, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shifert have moved into their quarters at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., where Dr. Shifert is on duty.

Miss Katharine Trippe, daughter of Col. and Mrs. P. E. Trippe, U.S.A., has entered Chevy Chase Seminary, Washington, D.C., for the year.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle are at the Faisneau cottage, in Washington street, Newport, R.I., to remain until Oct. 25.

Pay Dir. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hunt opened the Breeze cottage, in Old Beach road, Newport, R.I., Oct. 15, having leased it for the winter.

Comdr. Radler De Aquino, of the Brazilian navy, Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy, has been elected associate member of the United States Naval Institute.

Rear Admiral Swinburne, U.S.N., who has been spending the summer with his daughter, is sailing Nov. 1 to join Mrs. Swinburne in Paris, the latter having passed the season at St. Moritz.

Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., was among those who followed the Newport (R.I.) county bounds Oct. 11. The start was made at the Two Mile Corner and ended at Sunnyfields Farm.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer will spend part of the winter in Washington to be near her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers, who have taken a house in Nineteenth street.

Capt. Roger G. Powell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appointed Third Assistant Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, reported for duty on Oct. 15. Captain Powell has previously been on duty at West Point.

Capt. H. S. Wagner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wagner are in New York for a visit of two weeks and are at the Hotel Astor. Captain Wagner is on a leave from Austin, Texas, where he has been inspector-instructor of the National Guard of that state.

Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A., Mrs. Bergland and their daughter, Miss Mary Brita Bergland, have reopened for the winter their town residence, 1116 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., after spending the summer months at their cottage at North Hatley, Canada.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sebree, U.S.N., are at the Cliff House, Manitou, Colo. They expect to remain in Manitou until about the end of October, when they will return to their home at Coronado, Cal. Mrs. Sebree was quite ill for several weeks in Denver. She is nearly well now.

Lieut. Ralph Willcox Kingman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kingman announce the birth of their son, Dan Christie Kingman, 3d, at San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1913. He is the grandson of Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, of the Engineers, and grandson of the late Col. Melville A. Cochran, Inf., U.S.A.

Mrs. David Le Breton, wife of Lieutenant Le Breton, U.S.N., is at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., after having spent the summer at York Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Le Breton and Miss Marguerite Le Breton sailed on the S.S. Imperator on Oct. 11 to spend the winter abroad.

Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., radio expert in charge of the wireless stations in Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Bullard, who were at the Hotel Astor for a few days, left New York on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Oct. 14 for a two months' trip to Europe. Captain Bullard went abroad in the interests of the U.S. Government to attend the International Conference on Safety at Sea, which is to meet in London, England, commencing Nov. 12.

William Crozier, editor of the Manila (P.I.) Daily Bulletin, is dead, the victim of bubonic plague. Mr. Crozier went to the Philippines when the United States first occupied the islands. He was one of the founders of the publication known as the American Soldier Boy, which the soldiers edited. He then acquired the Manila American, and subsequently became editor of the Daily Bulletin. He was widely known and had great influence throughout the Philippines.

Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., master of the sword at West Point, is to instruct the companies of the 7th New York in the setting up exercises. Captain Koehler made such a success of his instruction with the new policemen in New York city that Colonel Appleton, of the 7th, who was present at a review of the new men recently, was so much impressed with the success of Captain Koehler's work that he asked the Captain if he cared to put the companies of the 7th through a course of sprouts. Captain Koehler told the Colonel he would be glad to do so.

Miss Evelyn Sherman Logan, of El Paso, Texas, has been published by a Washington, D.C., firm a song entitled "My Tange Girl," which promises to be a popular song of the season. The music is a catchy two-step and the words apropos of the much discussed Tango Girl. Miss Logan is well known in Army circles, as she is one of the daughters of the late Major Thomas H. Logan, 5th U.S. Inf. She has had two other songs accepted by the same publishers, which will be published later. Miss Logan is quite well-known also for her poems through the Southwest, as she has been a contributor to her local paper for several years.

Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 2139 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Thomas Lee Coles has returned to Fort Strong, Mass., after spending the summer at Long Beach, Long Island.

A son, James Glover Charles, was born to the wife of Capt. O. J. Charles, 17th U.S. Inf., at New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

Lieut. William T. Conn, U.S.N., was host at a luncheon on board the U.S. destroyer Mayrant at Newport, R.I., on Oct. 5.

A son, Raymond Foster Fowler, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Texas City, Texas, Oct. 10.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur J. Hepburn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hepburn have arrived in Washington, D.C., and opened their Wyoming avenue residence for the season.

Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Byrne have leased their house in Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter, and have taken an apartment in the Wyoming.

Ensign Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fay arrived in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 12, and are the guests of Mrs. Fay's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson.

Mrs. Allen Buchanan, wife of Lieutenant Commander Buchanan, U.S.N., will spend the coming winter in Indianapolis, Ind., where she has taken an apartment.

Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanger are registered at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., having just returned from their summer home in New Hampshire.

Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor have given up their former residence on Q street, Washington, D.C., and leased the residence 1826 I street for the coming winter.

Col. Selden Allen Day, U.S.A., and Mrs. Day, who spent the summer in the mountains of Virginia, have returned and opened their home on Lamont street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on Oct. 12 for Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Dillen will be on temporary duty on board the U.S. receiving ship Franklin.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford and Miss Rose M. Bradford have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened up their house on P street, where Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., will join them later in the month.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Landis are at the Shoreham, Washington, D.C., for a short stay before opening their residence, 1413 Twenty-first street, for the season.

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., has reported at the Walter Reed General Hospital for duty. Mrs. Moncrief is visiting in Colorado, and will join the doctor in Washington later in the winter.

Lieut. William Fitzhugh Lee Simpson, U.S.A., and his bride, whose marriage took place in San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 1, are now visiting Lieutenant Simpson's father, Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday last week in Washington, D.C., by a large dinner party, when many of his Army comrades were present to drink his health and wish him many happy returns of the day.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kuhn, who are now established in their quarters at the Washington Barracks, D.C., were the guests of honor at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Oct. 10 given by Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A.

General O'Connell and his daughter, Miss Lillian O'Connell, after a pleasant summer in New England, have returned to their apartment in the Wyoming, Columbia road, Washington, D.C., and will be at home to their friends on the first and third Wednesdays of each month during the winter.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Daniels stood in the door of the Secretary's newspaper plant at Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 13, and received several hundred guests at a housewarming upon the News and Observer's return to its own building. The old building was destroyed by fire some six months ago.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Pourie, who were guests at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, left on the Sherman for Manila, and were met by friends in Honolulu, where they were entertained. In Manila they were also entertained by friends, and left on the Merritt for Zamboanga, Pettit Barracks, where Captain Pourie is on General Pershing's staff.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims were hosts at a dinner of twelve covers at Newport, R.I., on Oct. 5, their guests including Lieut. Comdr. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., and Mrs. Train, Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Pratt Mannix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mannix, Comdr. William S. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Littlefield, Lieut. Comdr. Frank Taylor Evans, U.S.N., and Mrs. Evans.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., is being tried by a G.C.M. on charges under the 62d and 38th Articles of War. He is not charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and he did not desire the trial postponed in order to gain more time to prepare his defense, as has been stated. "Major Hughes," writes a correspondent, "has the reputation of a very gallant officer of unblemished honor and distinguished service."

In honor of Gen. David McM. Gregg, one of the few surviving general officers of the battle of Gettysburg, Major Charles P. Summerall, 3d U.S. Field Art., paraded Batteries D, E and F past the General's home, 106 North Fourth street, Reading, Pa., Oct. 8, en route to the night's bivouac at the old Seitzinger Farm, former state police barracks, in Cumru township. General Gregg had been apprised of the proposed courtesy, and when the head of the column swung into Fourth street from Walnut he was at the window of his home awaiting its coming. As the head of the column of horses, gun carriages, caissons, provision wagon and ambulance reached the Gregg home the aged General was saluted by Major Summerall and his staff. General Gregg waved his hand in acknowledgment. The battalion, 535 men, 475 horses, twelve guns and supply wagon, was en route to Fort Myer. The procession of the battalion was viewed with great interest by thousands of people, and thousands flocked to the Seitzinger farm to see the camp. The soldiers were a fine looking lot of men, for the most part young and active. During the afternoon many of the men visited Reading. Camp was struck Oct. 9, and the next camp was at Ephrata, and then at Columbia, where the battery participated Oct. 11 in a celebration.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has left New York, and is visiting in Washington and Charlesbury, W.Va.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fox are at the Manhattan, New York, N.Y., for a brief stay.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClernand, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. McClernand are guests at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

Miss Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., shortly for a visit at Asheville, N.C.

Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forbes will spend the winter at the Holly, Washington square, New York.

Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stalnaker and Lieut. F. C. Starr, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, were at the Hotel Astor, New York, for the week-end.

Mrs. Frank E. Harris, wife of Major Harris, General Staff, has returned to her home at 119 Calle Nozalea, Manila, after a delightful sojourn of over three months in China.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotten have as their guest at Cylburn, near Baltimore, Md., Miss Helen Stirling, daughter of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stirling.

Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., joined Mrs. Nugent and small daughter in New York last week, leaving on Saturday, Oct. 11, for Fort Monroe, Va., where Major Nugent is now stationed.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., was among the guests at a luncheon given by R. Livingston Beeckman in honor of Senator Le Baron B. Colt at Newport, R.I., on Oct. 12.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., addressed the Wednesday Morning Club in Pittsfield, Mass., on Oct. 9, the subject of his address being "Current Side-lights on European Affairs."

Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., sailed for Vera Cruz on Oct. 9, where he will assume command of the U.S.S. Tacoma. Mrs. Twining will spend the winter in New York and Boston.

Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Adams and Miss Edmonia Adams are at their Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., for the winter, having just returned from Cape Cod.

First Sergt. C. P. Montague, 160th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., retired, 1619 St. Charles street, Alameda, Cal., has resigned from the Alameda Electric Light Plant to accept a civil service position in the post-office at San Francisco, Cal.

Col. A. Slaker, U.S.A., who is on a four months' leave, and Mrs. Slaker, of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, are at the Hotel Astor for a visit of a month, after which they will go to Boston and Washington for the remaining time of their leave.

Miss Alma Ruggles has joined her mother, widow of General Ruggles, U.S.A., at their apartment at the Dupont, Washington, D.C. Miss Ruggles spent part of the summer visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow on their ranch in Montana.

Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine, with Miss Ovenshine, who have been spending the summer in Nova Scotia, are at the Hotel Wolcott, New York. They will pay a short visit to West Point before returning to Washington for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Brown, U.S.N., have sold their summer home, "Millview," in Nantucket, Mass., to Capt. C. E. German. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Brown are now living in the house which they built at 993 New York avenue, Pasadena, Cal. The estate has been in Mrs. Brown's family over eighty years.

Major J. W. McAndrew, of the Infantry, and Mrs. McAndrew have returned to Washington from Newport, R.I., where Major McAndrew has been in attendance at the summer conference of the Naval War College, and have taken apartments at the Brighton for the winter. Major McAndrew is on duty as instructor at the Army War College.

Mrs. Thomas A. Roberts, wife of Captain Roberts, 7th U.S. Cav., has just returned from the Philippines and taken a house for the winter at her mother's home in Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Roberts, who has been an invalid for the past two years from heart disease, hopes to be much benefited by the colder climate. Her present address is 310 Osgood street, Joliet, Ill.

Changes in the personnel of the Philippine government announced at the War Department Oct. 13 following the receipt of a cablegram from Governor Harrison at Manila are as follows: Col. Henry B. McCoy, who went to the islands as a Volunteer officer of the Colorado regiment, has resigned as Collector of Customs. He will be succeeded by Bernard Herstein, formerly connected with the Tariff Board in the United States. Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, who also went to the islands as an officer in a Volunteer regiment from Colorado, and who has been Director of Lands, will be succeeded by Manuel Tinio, a Filipino, who was a major general in the Philippine insurrectionary forces. Thomas Cary Welch, who went to the islands as a school teacher in 1902, has been superseded as assistant executive secretary by Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, who went out to Manila with Governor Harrison, and has been a member of the Municipal Commission of Manila. In this latter position he will be succeeded by Arcadio Arellano, a Filipino who has been holding a position on the board of tax appeal.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York will hold its annual commemorative services in the military chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, New York Harbor, in memory of its departed comrades of the Army and Navy of the United States, on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1913, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The commanding officers and their staffs of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard and Naval Militia stationed in this vicinity have been invited to be present in the full dress uniform. Military and patriotic societies have been requested to send representatives. The troops stationed at Governors Island will parade as escort to this corps and society. Government boats will leave the municipal ferry landing for Governors Island, at the Battery, at three o'clock and at frequent intervals thereafter. Lieut. John Francis Daniell, battalion adjutant, 7th N.Y., has been appointed marshal, and Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., Col. John Butterfield Holland, Col. Charles H. Sherrill, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, Lieut. Col. Washington Irving Taylor, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn and Major David Banks, all N.G.N.Y., Major E. G. Schermerhorn, military secretary, Capt. Alexander Perry, U.S.A., Capt. DeWitt Clinton Falls, adjutant, 7th N.Y., Lieut. Lorillard Spencer, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Frederick E. Humphreys, U.S.A., have been appointed aides-de-camp.

In the Supreme Court of Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 16, 1913, Mrs. Virginia Sims Evans Sewall, daughter of the late Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., was granted a divorce from her husband, Harold Sewall, of Boston, for cruel and abusive treatment. They were married in Tokio, Japan, April 29, 1902. They have one child, a girl of eight years, whose custody, as well as the amount of alimony, is to be agreed upon by counsel.

The estate of the late Robert Furey, of Brooklyn, will be near the \$300,000 mark, instead of \$2,000,000, according to a statement growing out of the settlement of the suit brought against John Morrissey Gray by Brig. Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., retired, a brother of the testator. The settlement is for \$65,000. An order permitting it was signed by Surrogate Ketcham Oct. 14. Robert Furey left his entire estate to Gray, Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District, thereby cutting off General Furey, several nieces and nephews. It was said that Gray had settled with the General and that he might do something for the other kin.

ACTION OF NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

In addition to our remarks on the action of the National Guard Association of the United States at its recent convention which appear on page 208, the following facts concerning the doings at the convention will be found of interest:

In his speech on the Pay bill Major Gen. Edward C. Young, Ill. N.G., objected to the method of determining individual fitness, and urged that the rules and regulations governing the Organized Militia as a national force should be made with due consideration for the Organized Militia and its future development. He demanded that Militia officers able to pass the tests should not be displaced by officers assigned or appointed from the Regular Army. A Militia Pay bill should be confined to Militia legislation, should observe constitutional limitations relative to the Militia recognizing the Organized Militia is a state force, and that the control of it in time of peace should not be taken from the state directly or indirectly. The Militia organization should not be disrupted or its officers deprived of their commands. He said:

"The attitude of the War Department has been for a much stronger Federal control, the Judge Advocate General's Department and the Division of Militia Affairs taking a very advanced position as to the constitutional authority of the National Government over the Militia in time of peace." General Young referred to the provisions of Circular 8 with reference to conformation, and expressed the opinion that a strict enforcement of it would be injurious to the Militia. He said: "If the National Government would make extra and special appropriations to cover the additional cost of maintaining Artillery and Cavalry there is no doubt that many states would either transfer their organizations or else would organize additional troops of the auxiliary arms. It would not be possible for the states generally to bring up their Cavalry and Artillery to the basis of their Infantry organizations. Even if they did so, it would involve a greater expense than the National Government would probably be willing to make. There would seem to be no legal or logical reason why the Organized Militia should be administered entirely by Regular Army officers. These two forces are co-ordinate under the Constitution of the United States. Legally logically, it would be just as reasonable for the Organized Militia to expect to administer the affairs of the Regular Army as that the Regular Army should expect to administer the affairs of the Organized Militia."

"Local control, as far as it is practicable, is in accord with the ideas of the people and the spirit of our institutions. This is manifested in all of our civil institutions. Discipline exercised from a local bureau in Washington, spreading out over the entire United States, handled at long distances, with its corresponding loss of time, is bound to lose entirely the personal equation which is so essential to the citizen soldier. A sympathetic encouragement, enthusiastic leadership, patriotic devotion to a sentiment, and not the 'big stick' are the guiding principles."

To our report of the action of the National Guard Association in its meeting held at Chicago last week is to be added the extract which follows from the report of the Legislative Committee, which was adopted by a vote of 132 ayes and 79 noes:

That portion of the paper of General Mills relating to Cir. 8, War Dept., current series, the letter of Secretary of War Garrison, and the paper by General Young on the Pay bill and other problems having been referred to your committee on legislation for consideration, they beg leave to report the following recommendation:

First. That the executive committee be directed to prepare a bill and submit it to Congress providing for allowance for members of the Organized Militia for service at home stations. This bill to include such features only as are essential for this purpose and for securing the service of such members to the U.S. Government in the event of war or other grave emergencies, either within or without the boundaries of the United States.

Second. It is the sense of this convention that the governing of the Organized Militia should rest in the states in time of peace, as provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

Third. That the existing laws for the Organized Militia should be so amended as to more clearly define the requirements for the various units of organization in order to insure their greatest efficiency and development.

Fourth. That it is the sense of this convention that there is not sufficient authority in law for defining the organization of the brigades and divisions as set forth in Cir. 8, War Dept., and that inasmuch as it had been physically impossible to secure these organizations in the U.S. Army and as like conditions in many states make it also physically impossible for these states to comply with the provisions of said Cir. 8, this convention hereby protests against said Cir. 8 and directs the executive committee to request the revocation of the same by the Secretary of War.

Fifth. That in order to increase the number of Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps and Sanitary Troops, it will be necessary for the National Government to make extra and specific appropriations to cover the cost of maintaining such troops.

This is the resolution presented by General Foster, of Florida, and adopted by the Association:

Whereas, it was the purpose of this Association when it recommended to Congress the legislation under which the National Militia Board was established, to give to the Militia representation in the War Department and to afford the head of such department, in dealing with Militia matters, the advantage of an advisory board composed of experienced Militia officers; but

Whereas, under existing law and the conditions imposed upon it, such board is precluded from realizing the purposes for which it was designed, and can render no appreciable service to the Organized Militia of the country, he it therefore Resolved, That the executive committee of this Association be, and is hereby, directed to propose to Congress such amendment of the existing law as will give to this board the power to initiate and recommend to the Secretary of War policies for the benefit and improvement of the Organized Militia, and the right to consider and submit recommendations upon all regulations proposed for the government of the Organized Militia; and if such legislation cannot be secured, then to ask

that the provision of the law under which the board now exists be repealed.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

D. W. Blazier, late ordinary seaman, U.S.N., applied for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department, disallowing his claim for \$60, the amount checked against his account for the cost of clothing furnished him on his enlistment. The Auditor disallows his claim because an enlisted man shall receive on his first enlistment an outfit of clothing amounting to \$60, and if he is discharged in the first six months of his enlistment for any cause except disability contracted in the line of duty, he shall have charged against his account prior to his discharge the cost of such portion of his outfit as he may have drawn. The discharge during the first six months of his enlistment for causes not contracted by him in the line of duty and the check against his account was in accordance with the law. The action is therefore affirmed by the Comptroller.

There is no necessity for maintaining a pack of hounds for practical "instruction" in horsemanship riding for the Mounted Service School, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The commandant of the school at Fort Riley, Kas., states that the hounds have been obtained from various sources and the expense of their care and maintenance, amounting to \$35 or \$40 a month, has been paid by the officers of the post, because of their interest in the subject and for the good of the Service. The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury Nov. 9, 1911 (18 Comp. Dec. 328), held that the maintenance of a pack of hounds at the school for the use of officers in training in expert horsemanship was not authorized by the appropriations then available. In view of this the Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that it is useless to resubmit the question. The Judge Advocate General proceeds upon the theory that while Congress has appropriated for practical and theoretical instruction the maintenance of a pack of hounds is not absolutely necessary for the school.

Paul Compton, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Fort Hancock, N.J., applied Oct. 1, 1913, for a revision of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing by settlement for reimbursement of amount paid as actual expenses of claimant and two soldiers going to and returning from Gettysburg reunion.

Lieut. Col. A. K. Bradley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was in charge of the medical force at Gettysburg Camp states by indorsement of Sept. 8 to the Surgeon General of the Army that "If no subsistence was furnished him (claimant) it was because he neglected to provide himself prior to his departure from Gettysburg, for arrangements were made so that cooked meals were available." In view of this evidence the action of the Auditor is affirmed by the Comptroller.

The Comptroller holds that the profits authorized to be charged on all sales of ship's stores is for a certain use. Limitation is made in the act as to the percentage of profit to be collected, but no limitation is made therein as to the time the moneys thus obtained shall be available. I am therefore of the opinion," he says, "that the profits on the sales become available for expenditures of the specified objects within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy under such regulations as he may prescribe when the sales are made and continue so available until expended without reference to the fiscal year and the profits have no association with the appropriation from which the stores were purchased."

In the case of the payment by Major J. A. Cole, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., to Major Holbrook for commutation of quarters for October, 1912, the Comptroller says: "The statement in the orders of Aug. 16, 1912, that 'Captain Hornbrook will retain his present station until further orders,' cannot operate to give him a right to commutation of quarters during the period of his subsequent leave of absence. It was merely notice to him that he would not be required to proceed to any other station or perform any other duty until further orders, and so long as he remained at his station awaiting such further orders he would be regarded as still on duty at said station in so far as his right to commutation of quarters during said period is concerned. But when he availed himself of leave of absence, being no longer required to remain at his station, he cannot then be regarded as on duty there for the purpose of drawing commutation of quarters."

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The arrest and imprisonment on Oct. 10 of a number of members of the Mexican Parliament by Dictator Huerta has had the effect of injuring his chances, if he had any, to obtain recognition by the Government of the United States. This action of Huerta was inspired by resolutions of warning sent to Huerta by 110 members of the Chamber of Deputies as the result of the disappearance of Dr. Belisario Dominguez, senator for Chiapas. A cordon of troops was thrown around the legislative building and several hundred soldiers invaded the chamber. The arrests followed the demand of Huerta for a withdrawal of the resolutions which carried the threat that the deputies might abandon the capital, owing to an alleged lack of guarantees for their personal safety. Early in the month Senator Dominguez had made a speech in the Senate attacking Huerta, saying that he had done nothing to pacify the country and that the conditions were growing worse rather than better. Huerta in his reply to the resolutions said that he could do nothing less than regard them as an unwarrantable aggression upon the rights of two other powers, the executive and the courts. On Oct. 13 a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan was followed by the official announcement that telegrams had been sent to John Lind, the President's personal representative in Mexico, and to Chargé O'Shaughnessy to make representations to the Mexican Government that the United States would look with displeasure upon any injury to the Mexican deputies. Mr. Lind was in Vera Cruz. The Minister of the Interior of Mexico, Manuel Garza Adalpe, on Oct. 13 issued a statement, saying that none of the imprisoned deputies could be released on any writ whatever, that they would all be tried for the various offenses of which they are accused, and that the dissolution of the parliament would not affect the holding of the election toward the end of this month. Minister Adalpe assured the families of the deputies that they would be well treated while in confinement.

The text of the decrees by which Huerta dissolved the Mexican Congress was given out by the State Department in Washington on Oct. 14. In these decrees Huerta announces that he has assumed full powers for

the direction of the Government and that after a new Legislature has been chosen he will give to that body an account of his stewardship. He also announces that the constitutional exemption of members of Congress from arrest has been repealed by himself and that henceforth they are subject to the jurisdiction of the tribunals in accordance with their offenses and guilt. The judiciary of Mexico is to perform its usual functions within the limitations of the decrees of Huerta. There was much excitement in Northern Mexico following a meeting between Governor Hunt, of Arizona, and Governor Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists movement against Huerta. The Mexicans believed that this hand-shaking episode marked the formal recognition of the rebels by the United States, and they were correspondingly agitated. This incident, coupled with the recent capture of the important city of Torreon by the Constitutionalists, has given the anti-Huerta movement great encouragement. General Munguia, who abandoned Torreon, was brought before a court-martial in the city of Mexico and the prosecution asked for a death penalty, but as the general was without artillery and ammunition when he quitted Torreon, it is not expected the extreme penalty will be visited upon him.

The special six months' permission granted by the Mexican Congress to the American warships to remain in Mexican waters will expire on Oct. 27 and it is understood in Washington that the Administration will continue to keep United States war vessels in Mexican waters. A change of ships will be made as noted elsewhere in this issue.

Among the official despatches received at the Navy Department was one from Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles from the U.S.S. California, Mazatlan, Mexico, Oct. 8, in which he said he had exchanged a call on the outgoing Mexican General Diaz and his relief. The prevailing sentiment noted by Admiral Cowles was that the visit of the Americans was friendly. The authorities received him cordially.

The German Foreign Office reached the conclusion on Oct. 13 that the existing situation in Mexico is such as to necessitate the presence of a German warship in Mexican waters. The cruiser Hertha, which is now being used as a schoolship, was selected as the most available warship for duty along the eastern coast of Mexico, and was ordered there. She has been cruising in New England waters. The German protected cruiser Vineta was also ordered on Oct. 15 to proceed to American waters, owing to the disturbances in Mexico.

REMOVAL OF GAMBOA DIKE.

The Gamboa dike, which separated the north entrance of Culebra Cut from Gatun Lake, was blown up early in the afternoon of Oct. 10 by an electric current conveyed by cable from President Wilson in his office at Washington. About two thousand persons witnessed the explosion. Two hundred feet of the middle of the dike was thrown high in the air. Several hundred soldiers from Camp Otis, the headquarters of the 10th U.S. Infantry, were near the dike, and at Camp Elliott, the Isthmian station of the U.S. Marine Corps, the men were on parade. A number of officers with their wives in holiday attire were on the scene. Among the officials of the canal were Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer, and Mrs. Goethals, Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engrs., and Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rousseau. Civilian spectators included Philippe Bunau-Varilla, former Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt, and Captain Nilson, of Captain Amundsen's Arctic exploration ship, the Fram. All the division heads with the exception of Colonel Gaillard, who is ill in Baltimore, were present. Hundreds of canal workers and Sikhs, Chinese, Japanese, Latin-Americans, French and English were in this cosmopolitan gathering.

The sight following the explosion was not spectacular, as the difference of levels between lake and cut is only six feet. Later in the day another heavy charge of dynamite was exploded on the top of the Cucaracha slide where it blocked the channel. Colonel Goethals said he could not predict when the canal would be open to navigation as the slide blocked the channel to a length of 600 feet and about two million cubic yards of material remains to be taken out by the dredges. If half a million yards can be taken out each month, and no more slides occur, the slide should be out of the way by January. Forty tons of dynamite were used in blowing up the Gamboa dike. The removal of the dike called forth tributes to American energy in the newspapers of Paris, which in announcing the event printed pictures of de Lesseps, Goethals and Bunau-Varilla. Le Figaro believed the date should be forever commemorated in the United States. All the French papers express the belief that the canal will prove of great benefit to the French ports, especially in the possessions of Martinique and Tahiti. A large body of opinion holds that ultimately a sea-level lockless canal will become a necessity. The London press also used the occasion to express their admiration for the American enterprise that had put through this great engineering feat, which should cause world-wide rejoicing.

Until the waterway is opened to the commerce of the world there is not likely to be any change in the operation or control of the canal. On Oct. 14 President Wilson practically made that announcement. Congress has provided for a civil government for the zone, but for the time being its control will be left to the Isthmian Canal Commission, which has been in charge during the period of construction. Both Secretary of War Garrison and Colonel Goethals agree that there is no real necessity for putting the operation of the canal into civilian hands as soon as it is open to traffic, a view that is held by the President. The Canal Commission has ample authority to proceed with the operation of the waterway, and in the opinion of the Secretary of War it will be satisfactorily performed by the present administration of the zone. In the Panama Canal Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, it is provided that "when in the judgment of the President the construction of the Panama Canal shall be sufficiently advanced to render the further services of the Isthmian Canal Commission unnecessary the President is authorized by Executive order to discontinue the commission." The act then goes on to fix the salary of the Governor, whom the President is to appoint. It will thus be seen that the President has a large latitude in deciding when the Governor shall supersede the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mrs. G. M. Sternberg, president of Branch No. 2, Army Relief Society, has received from Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Howard, 19th Inf., the sum of \$32.45 for the benefit of the society. This amount represents the pro

rata share of an oversubscribed smoker fund which was originally contributed by the non-commissioned officers of the 5th Brigade for the purpose of getting together and entertaining the non-commissioned officers of the 2d Division encamped at Galveston and Texas City, Texas, Sergeant Howard being chairman of the executive committee for the smoker. The treasurer of Branch No. 2 wishes to add her thanks to those of the president for the interest taken in the Army Relief Society, whose object is to help not only the widows and orphans of the officers, but also those of the enlisted men of the Regular Army.

Much to his regret President Wilson is unable to attend the fall target practice of the Atlantic Fleet Oct. 18. The Mayflower sailed from the Washington Navy Yard at 3:30 p.m., Oct. 17, with the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield, the Misses Burleson, daughters of the Postmaster General, and Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones, aid to the secretary of the Navy. The Mayflower will meet the Wyoming, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Rhode Island, flagship of the commander, Third Division, at Lynnhaven Roads, on the morning of Oct. 18. The Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Badger, and Rear Admiral Usher, will call upon the Secretary, and the ladies of the party will then embark upon the Rhode Island, the Secretary and Cabinet officers on the Wyoming. The Secretary will be received by the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the Wyoming with the usual military honors. The Wyoming and Rhode Island will proceed at full speed to the Southern Drill Grounds, and the First Division, consisting of the Arkansas, Delaware, Utah and Wyoming will hold division practice with all guns. After division practice the Secretary of the Navy and his guests will be entertained at luncheon on the Wyoming, and in the afternoon the Wyoming will hold torpedo practice. Shortly after dark, the Wyoming will steam in column with the division holding night practice, and upon conclusion of the practice, the Wyoming will proceed to Lynnhaven Roads at full speed and transfer the guests to the Mayflower. The ladies of the party will witness the firing from the Rhode Island, which will follow the ship having the targets in tow, and will be returned to the Mayflower after night practice. The Mayflower will sail for Washington about midnight Saturday, arriving Oct. 19 at noon.

Chief Justice Aiken, of Massachusetts, on Oct. 14, obtained a jury of twelve men who will hear the evidence against Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, accused of poisoning her husband, the late Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., retired, last March at their home in Assinippi. The jurors on Oct. 15 spent the day examining the Eaton home at Assinippi. That the poison which caused the death of Rear Admiral Eaton was self-administered is expected to form the basis for the defense of his wife. The prosecution's case rests on the contention that Mrs. Eaton gave her husband poison with his meals. While Mrs. Eaton has been confined in the Plymouth jail, her counsel say she has written a complete history of her life since her marriage to the Admiral in 1906. She has taken much exercise on the farm connected with the jail and is in good health.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Division, led a party of Army officers stationed at Washington on their annual test ride which left Fort Myer on Oct. 16. The party consisted of: Col. Charles Richard, M.C., John Biddle, Gen. Staff, Edward Burr, Engrs., Charles C. Walcutt, Cav., and H. H. Ludlow, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 18th Inf., Harry C. Hale, Inf., George F. Downey, Q.M.C., Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., R. McCall Schofield, Q.M.C., Henry D. Snyder, M.C., Champe C. McCullough, M.C., and John E. McMahon, Gen. Staff; Majors Evan M. Johnson, Inf., E. N. Jones, Jr., Gen. Staff, Henry R. Lee, Gen. Staff, Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., Samuel E. Jones, Gen. Staff, Henry L. Gilchrist, M.C., A. L. Farmerter, Inf., A.G., Blanton Winship, J.A., D. C. Howard, M.C., P. S. Halloran, M.C., William Kelly, Corps Engrs., William E. Cole, C.A.C., and Pierre C. Stevens, Q.M.C.

An Army and Navy Club has been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., and an invitation is extended to all officers of the Services visiting Minneapolis to make their headquarters at the club. The clubhouse is at 23 Sixth street South. Mr. Wilford H. Fawcett is president.

The board which is to assist in the longitude tests at Paris will consist of Lieut. (J.G.) R. B. Coffman, Ensigns C. W. Magruder and George S. Gillespie, and Asst. Astronomer George A. Hill, of the Naval Observatory.

Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, on Oct. 15 delivered an address to the students of the Naval Medical College at Washington, his subject being "The Career of a Naval Medical Officer." He called attention to the opportunities afforded by the school as a means of preparation for a useful career in the Navy, following the work in the school from the time a student entered it until he received his commission. The school is in a very satisfactory condition, having at present thirty-five students in attendance. It will probably be materially increased before next commencement exercises.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Oct. 16, 1913.

To be colonel in the Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt.
To be lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers, Major Edgar Jadin.
To be major, Corps of Engineers, Capt. Paul Stanley Bond.
To be captain, Corps of Engineers, 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Daley.
First lieutenant to be captain of Cavalry, Philip Mowry, 15th Cav.
Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants of Cavalry: Thurman H. Bane, Cav. (detailed first lieutenant, Ordnance Department); Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav.; William D. Geary, 15th Cav.
First lieutenant to be captain, Coast Artillery Corps, David C. McKell.

Second lieutenant to be first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, John H. Hood.
To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Henry W. Hannard, Md.; Frederick C. Huff, Wis.; Dunlap P. Penhallow, Mass.; Samuel B. Moore, Va.; Samuel Lile, Va.; Charles J. Whalen, Ill.; Russel La Fayette Cecil, N.Y., and Malvern B. Clopton, Mo.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 9, 1913.

Reappointment in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe to be brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps for the period of four years.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., OCT. 16, 1913, WAR DEPT.
The transfer of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered in Par. 11, S.O. 235, Oct. 8, 1913, War D., will become effective on date specified after each name: Capt. James Totten on Jan. 1, 1914, Capt. Harry C. Barnes on Nov. 1, 1913, and Capt. Claude E. Brigham on Nov. 1, 1913.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 235, Oct. 8, 1913, War D., as transfers Capt. George P. Hawes, Jr., C.A.C., to 118th Company is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 58th Company.
Par. 9, S.O. 230, Oct. 2, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 9th Cav., and Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., is revoked.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., transferred to 1st Cavalry. He is relieved from further treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join troop.

First Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., relieved from assignment that regiment.

The name of Capt. Henry C. Smith, 15th Cav., placed on the list of detached officers, Oct. 17, 1913, and the name of Capt. James G. Harbord, Cav. (colonel, Philippines Constabulary), removed, Oct. 16, 1913. Captain Harbord is assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 10, to Capt. Guy V. Henry, 13th Cav. Captain Henry will sail for Philippine Islands about Feb. 5, 1914, instead of Jan. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered.

Leave three months, about Jan. 1, 1914, to Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C.

Leave one month, upon completion of duties prescribed in Par. 16, S.O. 239, Oct. 13, 1913, War D., granted Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. George D. Graham, D.S. Leave three months and fourteen days to 1st Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 228, Sept. 30, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. James D. Tilford, 3d Cav., is revoked.

First Lieut. Minot E. Scott, D.S., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. Leave three months is granted him.

A board of Signal Corps, to consist of Major Leonard D. Wildman, Capt. Parker Hitt, Capt. George E. Kumpke and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Nov. 1, for purpose of revising Drill Regulations for field companies of Signal Corps (provisional). The board will also prepare provisional Drill Regulations for telegraph companies of Signal Corps, and will recommend in connection therewith as to advisability of their incorporation in Provisional Drill Regulations for field companies of Signal Corps.

G.O., Fort William, H. Seward, Alaska, will designate an officer on duty at that post to relieve Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, Q.M.C., of his duty as Q.M. Captain Kerwin will proceed to San Francisco and report to Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, Q.M.C., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

G.O. 59, OCT. 7, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. The Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., will include the following sub-schools: The School of Equitation, the School for Farriers and Horseshoers, and the School for Bakers and Cooks.

2. The School of Equitation will embrace four courses, viz: (a) The course for field officers, (b) the first year course for company officers, (c) the second year course for company officers, (d) the course in swordsmanship for non-commissioned officers.

3. The Course for Field Officers.
a. There will be detailed for instruction in equitation, in two classes annually, such number of field officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery, not exceeding 15 in each class, as the Secretary of War may direct.

b. Field officers of other branches of the Service may be detailed upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

c. Should the number of field officers detailed for any class fall below 15, enough senior captains of the mounted services may be detailed to make up this number.

d. Officers so detailed will retain quarters at their permanent stations, and such temporary quarters as are available at Fort Riley will be provided by the post commander. Transportation baggage by Par. 1151, Army Regulations, 1910, for a temporary change of station will be allowed.

e. The post commander will detail for this course such field officers stationed at Fort Riley as may be considered available.

f. The courses of instruction will begin April 1 and Oct. 10 and end May 31 and Dec. 20, respectively. Officers desiring the detail will forward applications therefor, through military channels, by Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, respectively.

4. The First Year Course for Company Officers.

a. There will be detailed annually for instruction in the first year course not to exceed 26 officers of Cavalry and 10 officers of Field Artillery, to be selected from captains or lieutenants who have been recommended by regimental commanders.

b. Officers of other branches of the Service may be admitted upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

c. The post commander is authorized to detail, in addition to the foregoing, such officers belonging to organizations stationed at Fort Riley as in his opinion are available and suitable and for whom there are school accommodations.

d. Officers will be recommended and selected for detail upon the basis of zeal in their work, special adaptability for advanced equitation and horse training, and excellent physical condition, attested by surgeon's certificate; aptitude and proficiency shown in regimental schools organized and conducted as prescribed in G.O. 113, War D., Aug. 24, 1911, should be considered in making selections.

e. No officer will be detailed who has had less than two years of service as a commissioned officer. Details will not be made from regiments stationed in the Philippine Islands.

f. The tour of duty of student officers in this course will cover the period from Sept. 25 to June 30, following, inclusive.

g. At the conclusion of the first year course, the school board will submit to the commandant reports upon the qualifications of all student officers in that course; will state the special employment for which any of them appear to be fitted; and will recommend not exceeding 10 of those graduates of the first year course deemed best qualified for detail for instruction in the second year course. The commandant will forward these reports and recommendations with such remarks as he may deem proper through the post commander to The Adjutant General of the Army.

5. The Second Year Course for Company Officers.
a. There will be detailed annually for instruction in the second year course not exceeding 10 graduates of the first year course who have received the recommendations of the school board approved by the commandant.

b. While awaiting the issue of orders by the War Department in their cases, the post commander is authorized to retain at the post after graduation those officers, not exceeding 10 in number, who have been recommended for instruction in the second year course.

c. The course of instruction will begin July 1 and end June 30 of the succeeding year.

6. The Course in Swordsmanship for Non-commissioned Officers.

a. There will be detailed annually for instruction in sword-

manship specially qualified and recommended non-commissioned officers of Cavalry.

b. On Aug. 1 the commanding officer of each regiment of Cavalry serving within the continental limits of the United States will recommend to The Adjutant General of the Army a carefully selected non-commissioned officer of his regiment for instruction in this course.

c. The course of instruction will begin Sept. 30 and end March 31 of the succeeding year.

7. The School for Farriers and Horseshoers.

a. In this school there will be annually two courses of four months each, viz, Feb. 15 to June 15 and July 15 to Nov. 15, and in addition a course of one month from Jan. 15 to Feb. 14, inclusive, of instruction in horseshoeing for the sergeants in charge of stables of the organizations serving at Fort Riley.

b. The classes for farriers and horseshoers under instruction will be composed of specially recommended men detailed from the various mounted organizations of the Service.

c. For farriers the men selected must be intelligent and well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic. For horseshoers the men must be intelligent and of suitable conformation for the work.

d. Details will be made by the department commanders without exceeding the accommodations of the school. Department commanders are authorized to correspond directly with the commanding officer of the post for this purpose.

e. The post commander is authorized to detail, in addition to the foregoing, suitable enlisted men belonging to organizations stationed at Fort Riley.

f. Commanders of organizations will note in the descriptive lists of men ordered for instruction, "farrier class," or "horseshoer class," depending upon the nature of the instruction.

8. The School for Bakers and Cooks.

a. The course of this school will be four months, but enlisted men of previous experience or of marked ability may, when deemed proficient by the officer in charge, be graduated after three months' instruction. Enlisted men who are unable to qualify within the four months, but who have nevertheless demonstrated their fitness for the work, may be retained for additional instruction for a period not to exceed one month. There will be continually under instruction four classes of bakers and four classes of cooks, a new class of each to enter on the fifteenth of every month.

b. The classes under instruction will be composed of enlisted men specially recommended by regimental or other organization commanders, and of re-enlisted men from recruit depots, specially selected and recommended by the commanding officers of the depots.

c. The enlisted men recommended must be well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

d. A regimental or other organization commander desiring to enter a soldier in this school will make application for the privilege through military channels to the department commander. Applications may be forwarded at any time. The commanding officer of each regiment serving within the limits of the Central Department will take proper steps to have at least one graduate baker available with his regiment.

e. Commanding officers of recruit depots, within the limits of the Central Department, will make timely application for details from these depots in accordance with the respective needs thereof.

f. Details will be made by the commanding general of the Central Department in order to meet the actual needs of the Service without exceeding the accommodations of the school.

g. The post commander is authorized to detail, in addition to the foregoing, suitable enlisted men belonging to organizations stationed at Fort Riley.

h. Commanders of organizations will note in the descriptive lists of men ordered for instructions, "bakers' class," or "cooks' class," depending upon the nature of the instruction desired.

9. Instructions of General Application to All Details of Enlisted Men to the Mounted Service School.

(1) Enlisted men recommended for detail as students in any of the courses must, in addition to the qualifications set forth separately under each course, fulfill the following conditions:

a. They must have two years to serve, or, if they have less than that time to serve, have signified in writing their intention to re-enlist. In no case will men be selected whose enlistment would expire while at the school.

b. They must be of excellent character, in good physical condition, attested by a surgeon's certificate, a copy of which must accompany the descriptive list.

c. They must be willing to accept the detail.

(2) Before being sent to the school enlisted men detailed for any of the courses of instruction will be provided with sufficient clothing (including two suits of fatigue uniform) to last the full period of instruction for which detailed.

b. Descriptive lists will be mailed promptly.

c. Trunk lockers, blankets, etc., if the property of the U.S. Government, will be noted on the descriptive lists.

d. A list of clothing in possession of the soldier will accompany his descriptive list.

10. The Special Regulations for the Mounted Service School, when approved by the Chief of Staff, will be published from time to time by the commandant, from whom copies may be obtained on direct application.

II. G.O. 27, War D., Aug. 17, 1912, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

GEO. ANDREWS, The Adjutant General.

G.O. 60, OCT. 9, 1913, WAR DEPT.

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m. on Jan. 26, 1914, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first and second lieutenants of the Army at large with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department to fill such vacancies in those grades as may exist on June 20, 1914.

The details will be made upon the recommendation of a board of ordnance officers which will be convened as soon as practicable after the receipt of the examination papers.

Eligible officers who desire to be detailed should make application to their respective division commanders through the proper military channels. Officers who will not on June 20, 1914, have had at least two years' commissioned service are ineligible.

Officers who have already served in the Ordnance Department will not be required to take an examination, but they are authorized to apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for detail, calling attention to any matters of record in the Ordnance Department or elsewhere which they desire to have considered by the board convened for the purpose of making recommendations for selection. This application is, however, not required in order that such officers may be considered by the board.

The order also gives the scope of the examination.

G.O. 45, OCT. 8, 1913, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Par. 331, Army Regulations, has been amended to read as follows in Army Regulations, 1913, now being printed:

331. The company fund, which will consist of the gross amounts of money received from all sources, is received by the company commander and, with the concurrence of the company council, is disbursed by him solely for the benefit of the company. The fund of the hospital, or of a detachment or band having a separate mess, is regarded as a company fund. Moneys accruing to the fund of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, together with the proceeds from the ration and savings account of the sick in hospital, and the commutation of rations paid to the surgeon conformably to Par. 1234, belong to the hospital fund.

The establishment of company tailor shops, barber shops and of company billiard and pool tables, and, subject to the approval of the post exchange council, company shoe repair shops and company laundries from which revenues may be derived, is authorized. The post exchange council will fix the rates of salaries to be allowed attendants for company-owned equipment of these functions, and the rates of percentages to accrue to the company fund for the collection of soldiers' accounts due individuals for privately-owned equipment of these functions. All funds accruing therefrom will be accounted for as part of the company fund. (Letter, The A.G.O., Oct. 6, 1913, No. 2063802.)

By command of Major General Barry:

W. G. HAAN, Lieut. Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 18, OCT. 4, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

I. Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant of the Central Department and of the 2d Division.

II. Expenditure of small arms ammunition not to exceed a monetary allowance of \$1.66 per man of the Quartermaster

Corps is authorized to enable them to become familiar with the use of the automatic pistol. Indt., The A.G.O., Sept. 16, 1913, No. 2076040.

III. Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of July 29, 1913, it is decided that under the provisions of Par. 1159, A.R., 1910, the cost of transportation of officers field allowance shipped to them when traveling under mileage orders is not a proper charge against the appropriation "transportation of the Army and its supplies," from which appropriation such charges have heretofore been paid. The accounting officers of the Treasury have given notice that future shipments of this character will not be approved when paid from public funds. Indt., The A.G.O., Sept. 24, 1913, No. 2080317.

IV. Enlisted men of the general service, Infantry, who may be sent by orders from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army to post hospitals in this department for treatment will, upon recovery, be returned to their proper stations by orders of the department commander. In such cases post commanders will apply to these headquarters for instructions. Letter, The A.G.O., Aug. 30, 1913, No. 3039476-I.

V. All concerned in this department are advised that four demolition outfits to weigh not to exceed 150 lbs., each arranged for transportation by one pack animal, be supplied each Cavalry regiment on service. A greater weight cannot be carried at the rapid gait at which a Cavalry command is required to move. Four outfits are considered essential to permit of utilization of detachments on demolition duty. Letter, The A.G.O., Sept. 27, 1913, No. 2014527-A.

By order of Colonel Shunk:

BENJAMIN ALVORD, A.G., Adjutant.

G.O. 19, OCT. 8, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, 1910, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Department.

E. A. MILLAR, Col., 6th Field Art.

G.O. 40, SEPT. 30, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I.—Replying to inquiry as to the necessity of issuing a formal order whenever a soldier is discharged and elects to take transportation in kind and subsistence for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of enlistment, the following information from War Department, dated July 31, 1913, in regard thereto, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Under the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912, a soldier who is entitled to means of transportation on being discharged is allowed either transportation in kind and subsistence, or two cents per mile except for sea travel to his place of enlistment, or for a journey of no greater distance than to place of enlistment from place of discharge. No order is necessary as the case is fully covered by G.O. 14, War D., 1913, based upon the above cited Act of Congress.

"A remark on the soldier's final statement, showing which he elects to take, the transportation in kind and subsistence, or two cents per mile, would make sufficient record."

II.—An allowance not to exceed \$1.66 per man is authorized by the Secretary of War for the expenditure of small-arms ammunition by enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps. End., War D., Sept. 6, 1913, No. 2076040.

G.O. 44, SEPT. 23, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

1. Shipment field allowance baggage officers traveling mileage orders, authorized Par. 1138, Army Regulations, prohibited public expense. Comptroller's Decision, July 29. Discontinue all shipments in future. (Telegram The A.G.O., Sept. 20, 1913.)

2. In order that no air space shall be left between mushroom head and powder charge, it is directed that in all firing with sea-coast guns, care shall be taken to insert the powder charge so as to leave about one inch of the last section projecting out of the powder chamber, to be pushed into place by the mushroom head when the breech is closed. (Letter The A.G.O. No. 2075552—Sept. 8, 1913.)

3. Under the provisions of the Act of Aug. 23, 1913, the maintenance of telephones in officers private quarters at * * * and the payment by the Government for telephone service from such quarters, even though made with the idea of later effecting reimbursement from the officers concerned, are illegal. If such telephones, however, are installed in the private quarters of officers at their own expense, the Government is properly chargeable with the expense of long distance service, strictly on public business. (See Navy Dept. Bulletin No. 146 of 1913.)

4. Transfers of enlisted men serving in Mine Planter Detachments are made by the War Department. (End. The A.G.O., Sept. 5, 1913.)

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 46, SEPT. 27, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Publishes instructions relating to charges preferred for trial before a special or general court-martial.

G.O. 47, SEPT. 29, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Refers to Army transport passenger service, Honolulu.

G.O. 48, SEPT. 30, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Publishes instructions superseding all previous instructions relating to furloughs, transfers, discharges by purchase and transfers of enlisted men.

G.O. 49, OCT. 1, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Relates to reports on deaths of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees.

G.O. 31, AUG. 30, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Announces that the office of the post quartermaster, Fort Santiago, discontinued, effective on Sept. 1, 1913, and names the places where all troops heretofore applying to said office for supply and pay will from said date be supplied and paid.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 2, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, O.D., having reported, is announced as department ordnance officer, with station in Manila.

SIGNALS ON THE FIRING LINE.

Third Brigade, Texas City, Texas, Oct. 3, 1913.

MEMORANDUM:

The following signals, as recommended by the Board of Officers from this brigade, are prescribed for use in organizations of this brigade in addition to those prescribed by I.D.R., 1911:

1. *Resume or Commence Firing*.—Extend the arm horizontally, hand open, toward the line of skirmishers, and move arm to and fro along the line.

2. *To Fire Faster*.—Extend the arm horizontally and raise and lower rapidly through angle of about forty-five degrees.

3. *To Fire Slower*.—Extend arms to the front and downward from the shoulders about forty-five degrees—hands open, palms down—raise and lower a few inches slowly.

4. *To Change Objective while Firing or to Open Fire in Direction of New Objective*.—If new target can be plainly seen by firing line, point in direction of new target.

If new target cannot be seen by firing line, extend right or left arm vertically, hold up one finger, and then point to the right if target be at one o'clock; similarly hold up two fingers and point to the right if it be at two o'clock; similarly extend right or left arm vertically holding up one finger and point to the left if target be at eleven o'clock; similarly extend right or left arm with two fingers and point to left if it be at ten o'clock.

5. After indicating "battle sight" always indicate the actual range in order to place the shots on the ground at the correct range when the target is not visible. No signals other than those prescribed in I.D.R. are necessary for this.

These signals should all be preceded by a short blast of the whistle.

By command of Brigadier General Edwards:

G. T. PATTERSON, Major, Adjutant General, Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt from active service on Oct. 9, 1913, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Brigadier General Hoyt will proceed to his home. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett is detailed as a member of the joint board appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, vice Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, hereby relieved. (Oct. 15, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 219, Sept. 19, 1913, War D., as

directs Lieut. Col. Leon S. Roudiez, A.G., to repair to Washington, D.C., upon expiration of his present leave is amended to direct Lieutenant Colonel Roudiez to report Nov. 1, 1913, for duty as assistant to adjutant of Eastern Department. (Oct. 14, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

The leave granted Capt. Albert S. Fuger, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, is extended one month. (Oct. 1, S.D.)

Capt. William B. Cowin, Q.M.C., from duty at San Juan, P.R., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Capt. George B. Pond, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the Q.M. at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to duty as quartermaster, and in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort McDowell, relieving Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., of those duties on Oct. 18, 1913. Major Ashburn upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty until such time as will enable him to proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1913, to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Q.M., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will report in person to the C.O. of that post for duty as Q.M., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort D. A. Russell, relieving Major James A. Cole, Q.M.C., of those duties. Major Cole will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty as assistant to the Q.M., 2d Division. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Oct. 5, 1913, to Major Beecher B. Rasmussen, O.D., 1, S.D.)

Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devel and Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M.C., to Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., on official business pertaining to sites for proposed new buildings at that depot and other matters pertaining to Q.M. Corps, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station. (Oct. 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 193, these headquarters, Oct. 3, 1913, as directs Col. George B. Davis, Q.M.C., to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to take the annual riding test, is revoked. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 229, Oct. 1, 1913, War D., is amended to read as follows: Capt. John J. Ryan, Q.M.C., when his services shall no longer be required at Atlanta, Ga., in connection with the closing of the office of the Q.M. Corps at that place will repair to Washington for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as assistant to the quartermaster. (Oct. 10, War D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Q.M. Corps due to arrive in this department about Sept. 2, 1913, are made: Capt. James Hanson to the office of the department quartermaster with station in Manila; Capt. James H. Bryson to the office of the depot quartermaster, with station in Manila. Capt. James R. Pourie to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, as post Q.M., relieving Major Ira L. Fredendall, who will proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for duty, relieving Capt. Raymond W. Briggs. Upon being relieved Captain Briggs will proceed to Manila for instructions. (Aug. 30, Phil. D.)

Pay Clerk James A. Marmon, Q.M.C., now on duty in the office of the depot Q.M., Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Sergt. William M. Thompson, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

The resignation of Pay Clerk Charles H. Hay, Q.M.C., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Oct. 13, 1913. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Edward J. Gill, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 23, S.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 229, War D., Oct. 1, 1913, is amended to direct that Q.M. Sergt. William W. Washington, Q.M.C., be sent to Manila on transport to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1914. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Staples, Q.M.C., from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, and will be sent to Manila for further instructions. (Sept. 4, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Clifford Martin, Q.M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry W. Sacknus, Q.M.C., transport Wright, Manila Bay, will report to the depot Q.M. for duty on the U.S.C.T. Mindanao. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, M.C., from duty at Fort Washington, Md., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1914, for Honolulu for duty. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila about Dec. 15, 1913, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Leave three months, about Oct. 1, 1913, to Major William R. Eastman, M.C., Columbus, N.M. (Sept. 23, S.D.)

The following changes in station of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Edward L. Munson, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, on or about Oct. 1, 1913, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Capt. Henry F. Pipes, Fort Wint, Grande Island, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Capt. John T. Aydelotte, now in Manila, from Cotabato, Mindanao, to Fort Wint, Grande Island. (Sept. 6, Phil. D.)

Capt. Edgar King, M.C., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 6, S.O. 237, War D., Oct. 10, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. George F. Lull, M.C., relieved. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. Nelson Gapen, M.C., from duty as attending surgeon, Boston, Mass., upon the arrival in that city of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the arrival in that post of Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., will proceed to each of the following places in the order indicated for the purpose of installing X-ray apparatus and giving instruction in the operation thereof, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station: Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Riley, Kas.; the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. George W. Cook, M.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Chester R. Haig, M.C., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. West Point, N.Y., upon the arrival at that place of Capt. W. Cole Davis, M.C., and will then proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will proceed to Columbus, N.M. for temporary duty during the absence of Major William R. Eastman, M.C., on leave. Upon the return of Major Eastman Lieutenant McMurdo will rejoin his proper station, Fort Huachuca. (Sept. 23, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 15, 1913, to Major Allie W. Williams, M.C. (Oct. 2, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. William H. Smith, M.C., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 5, 2d Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Ziba L. Henry, M.R.C., about Oct. 5, 1913. (Sept. 30, S.D.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C. (Oct. 15, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Oliver S. Minkler, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank M. Marshall, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank H. Rand, H.C., is relieved duty on transport Warren, Manila Bay, and will be sent to report to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Ambulance Co. 4 at that post. (Aug. 23, Phil. D.)

Sergt. August H. Waits, H.C., is relieved duty on transport Wright, Manila Bay, and will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Aug. 25, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Rasmus P. Nelson, H.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 2, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Paul, H.C., Camp Stotsenburg,

Pampanga, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Barney A. Bacunas, H.C., Camp Eldridge, Laguna, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. J. L. Tremblay detailed in the Army Transport Service, with station at Seattle, Wash. (Oct. 15, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, C.E., from active service on Oct. 11, 1913, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. William H. Sage, Jr., C.E. (Oct. 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 115, these headquarters, c.s., as directs Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick and Majors Charles S. Bromwell and Lewis H. Rand, C.E., to proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the prescribed physical examination and riding test, is revoked. (Sept. 29, C.D.)

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., relieved. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., is relieved from his present duty and is detailed to act as superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, under the direction of the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy, relieving Capt. Douglas MacArthur, C.E. (Oct. 9, War D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers are detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the light-house district or districts specified after their names: Major Charles Keller, 7th and 8th Districts, vice Lieut. Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, relieved; Major George M. Hoffman, 13th District, to relieve Major Charles Keller of that duty and as inspector. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, U.S.A., retired, relieved. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. (Oct. 10, C.E.)

Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., is detailed as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and the Navy, vice Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, retired, relieved. (Oct. 15, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Charles B. Gatewood, O.D., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Glancy, Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John M. Floyd, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Burt D. McGhee, now at Fort Dade, Fla., will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Par. 60, S.O. 224, War D., Sept. 25, 1913, relating to Ord. Sergts. Burt D. McGhee and John M. Floyd, is revoked. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Corpl. of Ord. Rasmus P. Rasmussen, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. Horn, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Alexander Cunningham, under orders to return to the United States. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ralph Handel, Manila, will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, S.C., is designated as acting department signal officer, effective upon the relief of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., department signal officer, Oct. 15, 1913. (Oct. 13, E.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, S.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila for duty. (Sept. 8, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, S.C., from duty in Philippine Department to the United States for further orders. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Leave five days to Major Carl F. Hartman, S.C. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Aron A. Backstrom, Field Co. I, S.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Maria, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 7, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, S.C., now on duty in the Hawaiian Department, will be sent on first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and upon arrival will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., and upon the expiration of this leave Lieutenant Schroeter will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for physical examination. (Oct. 10, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. Consuelo A. Seoane, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having reported for duty from leave, will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty with his troop. (Oct. 4, S.D.)

Chief Trumpeter Frank Mooney, band, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 10, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave four months, about Nov. 6, 1913, to Capt. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Oct. 4, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Capt. William V. Morris, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 15, 1913, to 2d Lieut. James C. R. Schwenck, 6th Cav. (Oct. 3, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 228, Sept. 30, 1913, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, 7th Cav. (transferred to the 13th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1914), to proceed to join the 13th Cavalry is revoked. Lieutenant Chapman will remain on aviation duty with the Signal Corps and will proceed from the Philippine Islands about Jan. 15, 1914, to San Diego, Cal., Signal Corps Aviation School for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., effective about Sept. 15, 1913. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Sick leave three months granted 2d Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th Cav. (Oct. 14, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., under observation and treatment at the hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty will return to his proper station, Douglas, Ariz. (Oct. 2, S.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The leave granted Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 11th Cav., is extended to Jan. 1, 1914. (Oct. 13, War D.)

alry, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., is detailed as adjutant. (Oct. 10, 15th Cav.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Par. 26, S.O. 137, June 13, 1913, War D., is revoked and a leave for one month and ten days is granted Major Farrand Sayre, Cav., about Dec. 20, 1913. Major Sayre will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport sailing about Feb. 5, 1914, instead of Jan. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Oct. 10, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

The 2d Squadron and Machine-gun Platoon, 3d Cavalry, and Battery C, 3d Field Artillery, fully armed and equipped for field service and provided with rations for ten days, will proceed at once by rail from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty on the Mexican border, under command of Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav. First Lieut. William D. Herbert, M.C., will accompany the command. (Oct. 3, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles J. Browne, 3d Field Art., on temporary duty with Battery A, that regiment, at Laredo, Texas, will return to his proper station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 27, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th Field Art., is authorized to report in person Nov. 1, 1913, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for examination to determine his fitness for transfer to the Coast Artillery Corps. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 4th Field Art. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 4th Field Art., from duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at the latter post. (Oct. 15, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart, 5th Field Art., will report to the president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., for examination for promotion. (Sept. 16, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Carl M. Deakin, 6th Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 31, 1913. (Oct. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (Oct. 9, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Charles L. Fisher, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. William F. Hase, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, is assigned to the 60th Company, and will join that company. (Oct. 9, War D.)

The resignation by Chaplain John A. Ferry, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 9, 1913. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 137th Company. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., will report in person to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Morrison, 7th Inf., who will join his company. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of witnessing the annual long-range division practice of the available battle-ships of the Atlantic Fleet, to be held during the period Oct. 16 to 21, 1913, off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay: Col. Henry C. Davis, Lieut. Col. George F. Landers and Major Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C.; Major Edward F. O'Hern, O.D.; Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., C.A.C.; Major Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C.; Capt. James P. Robinson, General Staff; Capt. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A.C.; Capt. Claude E. Brigham, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.C. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. Guy T. Scott, C.A.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. C. B. Wilson, C.A.C., now at Cuero, Texas, having completed the field work of the duty assigned him in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 30, S.D.)

Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of the Army mine planter General Henry Knox and is assigned to the 71st Company, about Jan. 15, 1914. He will then join that company. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Otis C. Cramer, C.A.C., from duty as a student officer, C.A.C. School, Fort Monroe, Va., to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1914, and assume command of the U.S. mine planter General Henry Knox. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 26th Co., placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1914. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Austin will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for assignment to duty on Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., is relieved from attachment to the 23d Co. and assigned to the 90th Co., about Jan. 15, 1914. He will then join company. (Oct. 11, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, about Oct. 5, to 1st Lieut. George F. Moore, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Oct. 2, Western D.)

Leave ten days is granted Capt. Graham Parker, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Oct. 4, Western D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 236, Oct. 9, 1913, as relates to Capt. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, is assigned to the 112th Co., about Jan. 15, 1914, and will then join that company. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Major Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the C.O., South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and sail on the transport to leave about Nov. 5, 1913, for Manila for station. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty as a student officer, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to the 138th Co. and will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1914, and join company to which assigned. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Chaplain William R. Arnold, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., appointed in Par. 4, S.O. 232, Oct. 4, 1913, War D. vice Chaplain Henry A. Brown, C.E., to take effect about Nov. 20, 1913. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Leave three months, to return to the United States via Asia, Africa and Europe, is granted Capt. James Prentice, C.A.C., effective upon completion of his tour of duty in this department. (Sept. 8, Phil. D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 198, War D., Aug. 25, 1913, is amended so as to detail Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 27, S.O. 264, War D., Nov. 12, 1909, vice Major Alston Hamilton, C.A.C. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Capt. Quinn Gray, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the Coast Artillery Board, Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., relieved. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Transfers.

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name and will join the company to which transferred:

Capt. Brainerd Taylor from the 99th to the 39th Co.
Capt. Rex Van Den Corput from the 36th to the 163d Co.
First Lieut. John P. Keeler from the 146th to the 99th Co.
First Lieut. Robert N. Campbell from 99th to the 170th Co.

Second Lieut. Roy T. Cunningham from 99th to the 39th Co.
Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jones from 39th to the 99th Co.
Second Lieut. Joseph E. Cyron from 153d to the 60th Co.
Second Lieut. George I. Thatcher from 60th to the 62d Co.

The transfer of Lieutenants Cyron and Thatcher will take effect on or about Jan. 5, 1914. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, about Jan. 15, 1914, and will then join the company to which transferred:

Capt. John O'Neil from the 95th to the 94th Co.
Capt. Edmund T. Weisel from the 138th to the 36th Co.
First Lieut. John K. Jemison from the 90th to the 146th Co. (Oct. 11, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin from the 42d to the 130th Co., Nov. 15, 1913, and will then join the company to which transferred.

First Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall from the 130th Co. to the 42d Co., about Nov. 15, 1913. Lieutenant Horsfall will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about Dec. 5, 1913, and join his company in the Philippine Department. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Subject to the approval of the War Department, the following transfers of officers are announced: Capt. Charles D. Winn, C.A.C., from the 104th Co. (Mine) to the 143d Co., C.A.C.

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C., from the 143d Co. to the 104th Co. (Mine), C.A.C. The officers named will join companies to which transferred. (Oct. 1, Hawaiian D.)

Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., C.A.C., is transferred from the 71st to the 99th Co. and will join company to which transferred upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 11, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Frank B. Edwards from the 160th to the 33d Co.
Capt. Leonard T. Waldron from the 38th to the 160th Co.
Each of the officers will join the company to which transferred. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name, will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., about Jan. 5, 1914, and join the company to which transferred:

Capt. John E. Munroe from the 163d to the 95th Co.
First Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., from the 112th to the 23d Co.
Second Lieut. John S. Wood from the 85th to the 95th Co. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name and will join company to which transferred:

Capt. Richard T. Ellis from 100th to 88th Company.
Capt. Louis R. Dice from 133d to 132d Company.
Capt. Richard H. Jordan from 132d to 133d Company.
Capt. Philip H. Worcester from 88th to 100th Company. (Oct. 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

The leave granted Col. George K. McGunnegle, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 15, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 2, 2d Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., will proceed to Chateaugay, N.Y., and take station for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Oct. 14, E.D.)

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., from duty at Chateaugay, N.Y., upon completion of the work assigned him there, and will proceed to Chateaugay Lake, N.Y., and take station to continue work on the Progressive Military Map. (Oct. 14, E.D.)

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., from duty at Chateaugay Lake, N.Y., upon completion of the work assigned him there, and will proceed to Burke, N.Y., and take station in order to continue work on the Progressive Military Map. (Oct. 14, E.D.)

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., relieved from duty at Burke, N.Y., upon completion of the work assigned him there, and will proceed to Chasm Falls Station, N.Y., and take station in order to continue work on the Progressive Military Map. (Oct. 14, E.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 7th Inf. (Oct. 4, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 7th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands via Fort Leavenworth, Kas., his old station, for the purpose of packing and shipping his authorized allowance of baggage. (Oct. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. John W. E. 7th Inf., relieved duty with Militia of North Dakota, Nov. 13, 1913, and transferred as of that date as sergeant to Co. C, 7th Infantry. He will be sent to station of his company for duty, with permission to delay ten days en route for own convenience. (Oct. 14, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month to Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf. (Oct. 7, 2d Div.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is announced as aid to Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding 2d Division. (Oct. 5, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. William W. Bessell, 13th Inf. (Oct. 15, War D.)

Leave two months, to visit French Indo-China, is granted 22d Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Inf., effective about Nov. 15, 1913. (Sept. 6, Phil. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave two months to Capt. Ulysses G. Worriow, 15th Inf., upon his arrival in the United States. (Oct. 15, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

Coms. Sergt. Timothy Holohan, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 11, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave twenty-one days, effective about Oct. 28, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 17th Inf., A.D.C. (Oct. 13, E.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

COL. C. R. NOYES, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Oct. 10, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th Inf. (Oct. 3, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl, 18th Inf., effective about Sept. 10, 1913. (Sept. 4, Phil. D.)

Sick leave twenty-one days to Capt. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., upon his relief from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital. (Oct. 14, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 19th Inf., will proceed via Fort Leavenworth, Kas., his old station, for the purpose of packing and shipping his authorized allowance of baggage. (Oct. 7, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Virginia. (Oct. 15, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

First Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., is relieved from aviation duty with the Signal Corps and will join company upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Oct. 13, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands via Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., his old station, for the purpose of packing and shipping his authorized allowance of baggage. (Oct. 3, 2d Div.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 23d Inf. (Oct. 3, 2d Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 229, Oct. 1, 1913, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson from the 24th Infantry to the 27th Infantry is amended so as to transfer Lieutenant Patterson to the 12th Infantry. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Leave two months and five days, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., about Oct. 15, 1913. (Sept. 2, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Steward Bell, Co. A, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 15, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, jr., 26th Inf., relieved from further duty with this division and will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will comply with War Department orders heretofore issued. (Oct. 4, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Patrick Hackett, Co. I, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 9, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands via Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of packing and shipping his authorized allowance of baggage. (Oct. 3, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. McGlellan, 28th Inf., inspector-instructor, Jackson, Miss., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 9, E.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Major Munroe McFarland, 29th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 212, Sept. 11, 1913, War D., relating to Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., is revoked. Major Bandholtz is assigned to the 29th Infantry, and will join the station to which assigned. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., having reported, is assigned to Fort Porter, N.Y., for station. (Oct. 11, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, to terminate not later than Dec. 5, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 29th Inf. (Oct. 10, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCURE.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 30th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Oct. 6, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf., Fort Davis, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (Oct. 2, Western D.)

Sick leave three months is granted 2d Lieut. Norman W. Peck, 30th Inf. (Oct. 14, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, Inf., is relieved from attachment to the 1st Infantry and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the first available transport for further orders. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Leave two months, about Oct. 15, 1913, is granted Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf., Denver, Colo., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the prescribed physical examination and (if permitted) the riding test. (Sept. 29, C.D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in U.S., granted Capt. Russell C. Hand, Inf. (Oct. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin Butcher, Inf., inspector-instructor, Augusta, Me., will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., prior to Nov. 1, 1913, for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 14, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 11, E.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Chaplain William R. Arnold, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, Oct. 10, 1913. Chaplain Arnold will remain on duty at his present station. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (Oct. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright, 12th Inf., promoted to colonel, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, attached to 12th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Howell, 19th Inf., promoted to colonel, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, attached to 1st Inf.

Major Abraham P. Buffington, 21st Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, assigned to 3d Inf.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, 14th Inf., promoted to major, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, assigned to 21st Inf.

First Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf., promoted to captain, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, assigned to 23d Inf., effective Nov. 1, 1913.

Second Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, date of rank Aug. 27, 1913, assigned to 27th Inf., effective Nov. 1, 1913.

Colonel Howell upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed on the first available transport to join the regiment to which he is attached. Major Castner will join regiment to which assigned. (Oct. 10, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Spencer E. Shearer from the 3d Company to the 1st Battalion, unassigned; 2d Lieut. James H. Tierney from the 1st Battalion, unassigned, to the 3d Company.

Lieutenant Shearer will report to his battalion commander with a view to appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary, and Lieutenant Tierney to his company commander for duty. (Aug. 30, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas from the 10th Battalion, unassigned, to the 36th Co.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Anstead from the 36th Co. to the 10th Battalion, unassigned. Lieutenant Thomas, upon return from his leave will report to his company commander for duty; Lieutenant Anstead will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, with a view to his appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary. (Sept. 2, Phil. D.)

Leave four months, to visit China and Japan and to travel in the Orient, is granted Capt. Houston B. Parrott, P.S., effective about Sept. 5, 1913. (Sept. 2, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The leave granted Capt. Robert O. Williams, retired, is extended ten days. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., and will report for duty. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired, is relieved from duty with the Militia of Illinois. (Oct. 15, War D.)

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Between sixty and seventy candidates for the Navy Pay Corps reported at the various naval stations on Oct. 15 for examination. All of the candidates were enlisted

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men in the Navy, the larger proportion of them being yeomen. There are ten vacancies to be filled from this examination, all created by the recent increase in the Pay Corps. If these vacancies should not be filled by this examination the Secretary will probably hold one for civilians. But it is thought that with sixty or seventy Navy candidates there will be no vacancies for civilians.

There is a disposition in the Senate to hold up the nominations of Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., and Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Field Art., to be brigadier generals. It is insisted by a number of influential Senators that their seniors should be promoted before them. One argument used against them is that they were lieutenant colonels in 1911, and were advanced to the grade of colonel by the act of readjusting promotions. Aside from this it is stated that they are low on the relative list of officers and that they are not due to be appointed as brigadier generals by virtue of seniority for a number of years. However, it is not thought that the opposition is of such a serious nature that it will prevent their confirmation before the adjournment of the extra session. In the event that they are held up the President will probably give them recess commissions.

The indications are that the nomination of Major Herbert M. Lord to the vacancy of lieutenant colonel which would have been filled by seniority by Major Beecher B. Ray will not be confirmed at the extra session of Congress. In all probability the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will give the President an opportunity to send Major Ray's nomination to the Senate again, so as to avoid the discussion of the question which results from the opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that the seniority law intrenches upon the authority of the President to make the appointments in the Army and Navy. If Major Lord's nomination is not confirmed at the special session the President can substitute Major Ray when he sends his nominations to the Senate at the Regular session. He will be urged to do this by members of the Senate Committee.

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KILLING THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

We commend to the prayerful consideration of the members of the National Guard Convention at Chicago who set their faces against the control of the National Guard by the War Department the excellent article on this subject copied on page 197 from the Salt Lake Tribune. The Secretary of War shows no disposition to yield to the unreasonable demands of those members of the Guard who seek to receive pay without rendering the service required of them. Not a dollar of public funds should be expended upon useless Militia officers, strutting about in uniforms which have no more relation to military service than those worn upon the stage by the troops of the Duchess of Geroldstein. Money wasted upon such officers should be used for the support of the useful officers, and to increase the efficiency of the rank and file. Some states have officers in excess of the proper military organization as determined by law and required by the War Department. Not the smallest concession should be permitted in the way of recognizing such superfluous officers. Why should there be two colonels with their staffs and a brigadier general and staff for sixteen companies of Infantry? The requirement that these companies should be consolidated into a single twelve-company regiment and one separate battalion is an entirely proper one. Money will be saved and efficiency increased by such a consolidation. The question of salaries seems to have been uppermost in the minds of some members of the National Guard Convention who placed themselves in opposition to the War Department for no apparent reason except that it demands, as the laws requires it should demand, service as an equivalent for pay.

As will be seen from the report of the action of the Association on page 204, 132 delegates voted for the resolution offered by Major General Young taking issue with the War Department, and only seventy-nine of the delegates voted against it. Adjutant General Hamilton, of New York, made a fearless, stirring and common sense speech in favor of the War Department, and all the delegates from New York supported him. Among the other states that took the same view as the New Yorkers were Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan and Georgia. The Adjutant General of Ohio was also against the resolution, but some of the Ohio delegates voted for it. Pennsylvania also voted for the resolutions, but not until the clause abolishing the present Division of Militia Affairs at the War Department was stricken out by a close vote, only thirty-two being against it.

Could anything have been more unreasonable than that supposedly intelligent officers could have wished so fair minded and capable an officer as Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., to be removed, and a National Guard officer put in his place? There is undoubtedly a strong element in the Guard who desire to see plenty of useless gold lace. It is because we have been fully aware of the strength of this element that we have been somewhat in doubt about the Militia pay bill. It cannot in our judgment be passed, and certainly it should not be passed, if this element cannot be brought under the control of the War Department's reasonable demands for Federal control.

Some of the delegates, inflated with their own importance, and who were against the War Department, stated openly that they would show the War Department and the Secretary of War that the National Guard could get what it wanted without either of them. If they should succeed in persuading Congress to pass such a bill as they propose it should be promptly vetoed by the President. A reference to the action of the Association reported in another column shows that it went on record as expressing the view that the Secretary of War has not sufficient authority to issue Circular No. 8, which is simply intended to enforce the provisions of the Dick Act. If the Secretary has no such authority no one else has and the sooner the act is repealed the better. At least it should be amended so that there can be no doubt as to the authority conferred upon the Secretary.

One of the most lamentable features of this part of the resolution of the Association is that it, in an indirect way, questions the authority of the War Department to enforce any regulations by which the Federal Government could obtain an efficient and dependable military force even if it should decide to pay the Militia on a plan proposed in the Militia pay bill. Congress will not enact legislation providing for an expenditure of some think like seven or eight million dollars annually on the state Militia unless it is assured that the Federal authorities are to supervise and control the expenditure of this sum.

The Secretary of War will shortly answer the protest against Circular No. 8. Before issuing the circular the Secretary gave the matter the most careful consideration and he entertains no doubt of his authority to take such action. Further than this, he is convinced that it was

his duty to issue the order as it was entirely in accordance with the provisions of the Dick law.

It has been generally assumed by the leaders in Congress, and in fact by most of the advocates of the Militia pay bill, that the War Department can be endowed with authority to fix standards and regulations under which Militiamen are to be paid. The enemies of the Militia pay bill have been contending that the legislation would virtually authorize the members of the National Guard to draw \$8,000,000 out of the United States Treasury by signing the Federal pay roll. They have argued that this amount would be increased because the War Department would be powerless to compel the Militia to render any real service to the Federal Government by preparing itself for war, simply increasing its number under the stimulus of pay without any increase in efficiency. Now comes the National Guard Association and sustains this argument by declaring that the Secretary of War has no authority to enforce the Dick law. Its resolution to this effect will be used in Congress to defeat the Militia pay bill which had been advocated so strenuously by the Association for years. It is the severest blow that has been given the pay bill for years and the unfortunate part is that it comes from its alleged friends. We believe the National Guard Association of the United States has hurt its future usefulness by its attitude at the recent convention.

PROMOTION: ELIMINATION OR SELECTION?

The question of elimination and promotion by selection is being given serious consideration by the Secretary of War, as well as in the Navy. Some of the members of the Senate and House have also taken up the matter, and it is apt to be a live question in the regular session of Congress, although it has not taken any definite form up to this time. So far as known no bill has been formulated either in the Department or in Congress, but that one will appear at the next session of Congress is now assured.

Secretary Garrison, according to the recent opinion of the Attorney General, is authorized to put a system of elimination and selection for promotion into effect if he sees fit, without legislation. But this is not admitted by the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. On this account Major Lord's nomination, to the vacancy which by the rule of seniority would be filled by Major Ray, is being held up. The Senate Committee is not inclined to, and probably will not without a protest, approve any nomination which would acknowledge that Congress is not authorized under the Constitution to make laws governing promotion in the Army and Navy.

Although Secretary Garrison believes that the Attorney General correctly interpreted the Constitution with reference to the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he would prefer to have the co-operation of Congress in putting into effect any new scheme of promotion. He does not wish unnecessarily to offend Congress, and especially the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; and for that reason he may recommend legislation as to elimination and selection for promotion. The Secretary has not formulated his plans on the proposal, but he is going over carefully all of the reports upon the subject that are on file in the War Department. He is also looking into the system of promotion in the armies of other countries. The "plucking board" system of the Navy has attracted the attention of the Secretary and will be considered carefully before he makes any recommendation to Congress.

Secretary Garrison is convinced that the efficiency of the Army would be materially increased if some system of promotion could be devised which would offer a reward to officers who make special effort to qualify themselves for higher grades. He thinks that it is an injustice that those who are qualified by natural endowments or who by hard work qualify themselves for higher commands should not be advanced faster than indifferent and careless officers. At the same time the Secretary is fully alive to the dangers of inaugurating a system which might bring about demoralizing favoritism in promotion. He is accordingly proceeding cautiously, and does not propose to make any recommendation until after a most thorough investigation of the subject.

It has been suggested that an inactive list be created for officers eliminated under the scheme of elimination and selection for promotion; officers on this list to be used for certain detached service and to form a list of reserves to be called into service in the event of war. Of course, officers on an inactive list would create vacancies on the active list and would not be promoted. It is urged that examination boards will be more willing to place officers on the inactive list than to retire them. It is proposed to pay them a percentage of the active pay, which will be reckoned largely on the number of years they have served. In the Navy, where the "plucking board" system is in effect, there has been a feeling that officers should not be retired when they are selected out, but put on some sort of an inactive list. On this account it is urged that the creation of an inactive list would be an improvement over the present plucking provisions of the personnel law of the Navy.

The War Department has agreed to detail two military aviators, with their machines, to the military tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, from Nov. 3 to 8.

INTERFERENCE WITH MEXICO.

President Wilson with his frequent notes to Dictator Huerta telling him what he shall and shall not do in his administration, while at the same time proclaiming that armed intervention for the protection of American interests is not to be thought of because the Mexicans must be allowed to work out their own salvation in their own way, is rapidly approaching an attitude of inconsistency not tending to add to our prestige in the eyes of the world. No one can rightly challenge President Wilson's purity of purpose if he decides that the time has not come for intervention. In his capacity as Chief Magistrate he is entitled to determine as to what should be the attitude of this country toward Mexico. But when objection to intervention is based on the plea that the Mexicans must be left alone, it seems somewhat inconsistent to send sternly worded notes to Huerta, telling him that he must not do this and must not do that.

As far back as Aug. 30 we editorially called attention to the inconsistency in the President's message of Aug. 27. "We cannot," that message said, "in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them." In the same message the President informed Congress that he had instructed Mr. Lind, the special Presidential envoy to Mexico, "to press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election." To the unprejudiced mind, whether that of a Mexican or an American, this proposal could not but seem to be an expression of a partisan stand against the Huerta party.

A sharp note was sent Oct. 13 to Huerta, practically demanding that the lives of the imprisoned deputies be safeguarded and on Oct. 14 this was followed with another note, informing the Huerta government that any new administration set up as a result of the elections on Oct. 26 would not be recognized by the United States Government.

Here, in the short space of a few weeks, we have been compelled by the logic of events to recede from the position that this country cannot meddle with political conditions of Mexico and to make demands upon Huerta as if our President were a sort of Lord Protector of Mexico, with authority to say who should be a candidate for president, what should be done with the imprisoned deputies, and to prejudice the validity of the Mexican elections before they were held.

We do not wish to be put in the position of seeming to justify the conduct of Huerta by anything that we may say respecting the position taken by President Wilson. But do the demands made upon the Mexican dictator accord with the assertion that this country should not interfere in the present political struggle in Mexico? It is obvious that the repeated intrusion of American presidential "advice" upon Huerta has angered his adherents more than would an armed intervention for the protection of American lives and property without thus far producing any other result. The Mexicans may pertinently ask why the Government at Washington has insisted upon the withdrawal of Huerta without having made a similar demand upon his leading rival.

If President Wilson holds that the present situation calls for the injunctions he has laid upon Huerta, now is the proper time to announce publicly that this Government has a right in the interest of peace, to interfere in the politics of Mexico, and declare that his former purpose not to interfere has been changed by recent happenings. We either are morally bound to shape the course of political events in Mexico or we are not. If not, we should cease giving orders to any one exercising authority in the Mexican republic and let the struggle go on without any dictation from us. If, on the other hand, our duty to our own and other nationals in Mexico obligates us to interfere, it should be made plain to the Mexican government that this interference at any moment may take the form of armed intervention.

WORK OF THE CAVALRY BOARD.

The Cavalry Board scarcely makes a secret of its conclusion that the present organization of Cavalry is not suited to the mounted service. It is stated that the experiments at Winchester convinced all of the members of the board that the captain's command should be about twice the size of the present troop. It was the general opinion that 132 men in line was as large a squadron or a unit as could be led by a captain. As the board will scarcely recommend a decrease in the size of regiments or the reorganization of the Cavalry into a larger number of regiments, it naturally follows that its proposals will include a call for six squadrons serving with the colors of the regiment, and a seventh unit to be known as the depot squadron. It is understood that it is planned to give three squadrons to two of the majors of the regiment and the depot squadron to the third major. Of course, if all of the officers were present each squadron would have two captains and four lieutenants. But on account of the great demands of detached service there will scarcely ever be two captains assigned to one squadron. One of the merits claimed for the reorganization scheme will be that there will always be a captain to lead the squadron.

The depot squadron will be regarded as one of the most important commands of the regiment. It will probably consist of a detachment of forty men for the

training of the troops on horses. There will be forty or fifty men in the machine-gun detachment, six or eight men in the demolition detachment, and about the same number in the telegraph or buzzer detachment, making a total of over one hundred enlisted men. To assist the major in training the recruits and horses there will probably be assigned to a depot squadron one captain, one first lieutenant and two second lieutenants. In time of war the depot squadron would be stationed at home, where they would train the recruits and horses for field service to reinforce the commands at the front when losses are sustained.

At war strength the regiment under such a reorganization will consist of six squadrons of 132 men in rank, or 792 sabers. The total, including the depot squadron and other auxiliaries, will be about 992. The present authorized war strength of 1,188 or 1,140 mounted would be sufficient to keep in line the required number of sabers for the regiments under the new reorganization plan.

The Secretary of War has full authority to organize the Cavalry into provisional squadrons along this line for drill purposes. The present legal organization can be maintained and the troops drilled without new legislation. But if any economy resulting from the reduction of the number of units is to come out of the reorganization Congress must legalize it. It is apparent that if the number of units can be reduced from thirteen to seven a great saving can be made in the expenses of maintaining barracks and stables and in the construction of posts. These expenses can be almost cut in two by the new organization. It will therefore be for Congress to decide whether to take the advantage of the new organization to make a material reduction in the expenses of maintaining the mounted service.

The Cavalry Board has gone only about one-half through the task of revising the drill regulations. It has not yet considered those provisions which cover fighting on foot in large bodies. The very important question as to whether the Cavalry will maintain its present system or follow the new Infantry Drill Regulations has not yet been decided. Then the school of the trooper has not been reached by the board, nor has the chapter on equitation been written. The board has taken under consideration the chapter on mounted combat. It is inclined to follow the policy outlined by former Secretary Stimson for mounted service. This provides for a more mobile force in which troops will be trained to combat with the enemy's cavalry. While not neglecting the development of the system of fighting on foot the general tendency of the regulations will be to make the Cavalry more efficient in mounted combat.

It should be understood by our Cavalry readers that in our various reports on the subject of Cavalry reorganization we are not yet committing ourselves to a definite opinion on the subject. As our reports of the work at the Winchester camp come largely from the advocates of the new system they naturally reflect in some measure their enthusiasm in favor of a change, but our columns are open for discussion of the subject from a different point of view. It would appear to be one of sufficient importance to call forth expressions of opinion from those interested in the future of our Cavalry Service.

The objection to the proposed reorganization of the Cavalry was well presented by an experienced officer of the Cavalry service who in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 19, 1913, page 1424, said: "Our Cavalry regiments are larger than the English cavalry regiments. They are smaller than the Russian and Austrian regiments. They are about the same size as the French regiments. Their organization, however, differs in that the foreign regiments consist of one battalion of three, four, five or six companies of 150 men each; whereas our regiments consist of three battalions of four companies of sixty-five men each. It is not unlikely that by the time we have adopted the European organization the Europeans will have adopted ours. For ours is certainly the best. We have to consider two things—mounted and dismounted action. In this country perhaps once in five times Cavalry will fight mounted. In the other four instances it will fight dismounted. The European double rank squadron was designed for mounted fighting in a country where there are no fences to be encountered either on the march or on the battlefield. The column of fours, theoretically not being necessary, and the squadron being divided into four platoons each with a small front, all evolutions are performed in column of platoons or in line. Troops travel across country for hundreds of miles without breaking into column of fours. On the drill field the platoon has only wheels to perform. A few simple signals combined with platoon leading suffice for every movement."

President Wilson on Oct. 13 decided that there will be no decrease in warships of the United States in Mexican waters. Some changes will, however, be made. The Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, will leave Hampton Roads on Oct. 29 for Mexico to relieve the vessels of the Second Division, which have been there for some time. The Third Division consists of the battleships Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia and Nebraska. Upon arrival in Mexican waters Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, now commanding the Second Division, will be transferred to the Third Division, and because of his familiarity with the situation on the Gulf coast of Mexico will remain there. Rear Admiral Boush will assume command of the Second Division and will bring it back to the Atlantic coast.

NAVY ELIMINATION AND AMALGAMATION.

We are in doubt as to how far the elaborate hearings before the committees of Congress influence the action of that honorable body, but they are certainly instructive. The officers who have appeared before the Naval Committee of the House have made it very clear that something must be done to prevent stagnation in the Navy. Capt. A. F. Fechteler with his testimony presented a table showing the number of years the present seagoing captains of the Navy would serve as flag officers under the present laws, leaving out of consideration the annual elimination of five captains. His estimate is as follows:

Between four and five years: Rogers, Tappan, Pond, Fechteler, Gleaves, T. S. Rodgers, W. L. Rodgers, Hood, Van Duser, Fletcher, Jayne, Chapin, Williams, McDonald; *between three and four years:* McLean, Winterhalter, Dunn, Huse, Gill, Simpson, Hoogewerf, Wilson, Wood, Field, Welles, Jones; *between two and three years:* Fullam, Glennon, Rush, J. J. Knapp, R. C. Smith, Gibbons, Niblack, Johnston, Anderson, Halstead, Hill; *between one and two years:* Gove, Coffman, Grant, Benson, H. S. Knapp, G. R. Clark, Oliver, Bennett, Snowden, Sims, Maxwell, Rodman, Capeheart, Howard; *one year:* Bennett; *eight months:* Kellogg, Leonard. The average age of fifty-nine captains is fifty-nine years one month, and the average of their possible service as flag officers two years and one month, the oldest having eight months to serve and the younger two months short of five years. The elimination of five officers would affect the estimates only a few months.

Captain Fechteler's remedy for this is strict elimination, with the exception of a guarded form of selection for rear admiral. He objects to the increase of rank given to bureau chiefs by virtue of the office. The higher officers should be able to perform the duties of bureau chiefs. If not they should be eliminated. "It bespeaks a weak personnel to have to go away down on the list to fill a position of that kind," Captain Fechteler said.

"The main object of any system of promotion should be to have a proper flag officers' list, and any system of promotion that does not have that result is a failure. We spend years of time and appropriate millions of dollars on the Navy, and finally we have a fleet. When war comes we put that fleet in charge of one man, and say to him, 'Defeat the enemy,' and the whole thing comes down to that one man in command of the fleet. It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine is no stronger than the Navy and that the Navy is no stronger than the fleet. That is true, but it is also true that the fleet is no stronger than the admiral in command of the fleet. While an army is no better than the general in command, that is more especially true of a fleet, because the general in command of an army has, perhaps, some time in which he can get advice and make up his mind, but the admiral in command of a fleet must act quickly and promptly. Whether he swings his column to the right or to the left may decide the victory. Surely the question of training our officers for that flag rank or for that command is of the most supreme importance, and it cannot be done properly under our present system. There is not time enough in the few years that the admiral has to serve. Nowadays the unit of efficiency is no longer a ship, but it is a division—that is to say, the smallest number of ships commanded by an admiral. It may be three, four or five ships, and sometimes it is six.

"With us it is four, and the admirals must have time to learn how to handle the division, and then later on a squadron, and still later on the fleet. They must have time. You cannot learn this out of a book; you must have the actual practice at sea, and officers reach flag rank too late to put in the proper time on that. Now, seven years is short enough, but, as I said, it is so much better than what we have now that it is a big improvement. Of course that could be readily improved by saying that the captains shall only serve seven years if you like, and going down the various grades in that way, cutting down the number of years in each. In the German navy they do not believe in selection, and only in exceptional cases, such as members of the imperial family, is it resorted to. They promote entirely by elimination, and rear admirals reach that grade at the age of fifty. Of course the elimination is necessarily very drastic. They say, however, they have not yet forgotten the lesson of Jena, and the personnel must be kept young."

Captain Fechteler argued that with the graded system of pay and retirement proposed in the bill submitted by him, and which differs from the bill of Capt. Roy C. Smith, there would be "few retirements for the next eight years; that is, until the first of the large classes graduated from the Naval Academy becomes due for promotion to lieutenant commander by reason of length of service. His bill provides what is practically a reserve corps, and has been called such in other schemes of promotion, by making officers compulsorily retired liable to duty until the age of sixty-two. As the Navy increases, of course the cost of the personnel increases, and under this system of retirement it would be less than if you kept the present system. In 1914, if this bill should go into effect then, there will be no lieutenants due for promotion by length of service; only five lieutenant commanders, thirty-nine commanders and fifty-one captains. In 1915 there are seventeen lieutenant commanders due for promotion by length of service, so that, according to this bill, there are a number of lieutenant commanders whose promotion would be delayed. They would not reach command rank as soon as they would under present circumstances, but that can soon be arranged."

As to amalgamation Captain Fechteler thinks that the Navy has gone as far as it should in that matter. As it is, when the older engineers who are engineers only disappear we shall be confronted with the problem of having officers devoted exclusively to the design and construction of machinery. Amalgamating the Construction Corps and the Pay Corps with the line would be a fiction, because few of the constructors or paymasters could qualify for line duty. We should spoil the splendid Construction Corps and gain nothing by it. We might perhaps provide that vacancies in the Pay Corps should be filled by graduates; as it is the paymaster is an important individual and has his station in battle.

In the opinion of Captain Fechteler the present system of navy yard administration works well. As to how far line officers are fitted to be industrial managers is a question of personality. The subordinates may think that some commandants interfere unnecessarily or harmfully.

Mr. Bathrick had a discussion with the Captain as to the proper age for admission to the Naval Academy, which the Congressman thinks is too low. Mr. Bathrick

said: "I had in my mind the people who are at present applying to me and my idea of the age that they were better adapted to enter the Academy. It might be that this young man I had in mind, not quite sixteen years of age, would make one of the best officers, because he is a student?"

Captain Fechteler: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Browning: "But he is a boy?"

Captain Fechteler: "That is what we want. In the British navy they enter at twelve or thirteen years of age."

Mr. Browning: "If he should enter now he would only be twenty years of age when he graduated?"

Captain Fechteler: "That is a good age."

Mr. Browning: "Do you think that is a good age?"

Captain Fechteler: "Yes, sir; that is just the right age. I would not want them any older. If they enter at sixteen and graduate at twenty years of age then they have forty-two years of service ahead of them."

Mr. Stephens: "You think if a young man enters the Academy at just a little under twenty years of age and proves a good officer you could have made a better officer out of that young man if you took him at sixteen years of age, as I understand it?"

Captain Fechteler: "Yes, sir."

Captain Fechteler agreed with Mr. Bathrick that it would be well to restore to enlisted men the right of admission to the Naval Academy, but he did not think well of the plan of having a regular school aboard ship. The men preparing for commission could have all the assistance they needed by asking for it. "It is the survival of the fittest," he said. "Those who have natural aptitude come to the front, and I can give you my word that they are encouraged."

Mr. Bathrick asked: "Do you not think that we could devote more men from the enlisted force than twelve per year if they were given some systematic assistance in their education?"

Captain Fechteler: "Well, I do not think that you can do it on board ship. If you want an efficient battleship, and it takes a great deal to make a thoroughly efficient battleship, you have got to devote all your time and energy to that one thing, to make that ship efficient. You even have to train the young officers. Every battleship now has ensigns fresh from the Naval Academy who have to be trained. In fact, every battleship is to a large extent a training ship, because we have so many green, new men. If you were to attempt anything like you suggest, you would divert the attention of the captain and officers from that one thing, to make the battleship efficient, and after all that is what we all want, the greatest efficiency. Now, men of the kind that you describe I really do not think have any difficulty. There may be exceptional cases, but, for instance, a chief yeoman of the ship I commanded last came up for examination. He never suggested to me that there was any trouble about studying or preparing for the examination. True, he went to a preparatory school a little while. These men, if they are really keen, will find a way to do it without attempting to interfere with the main object of the ship, which is to prepare her for battle."

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., gave testimony in support of Captain Fechteler. He believes that elimination should go down to the junior lieutenant list, eliminating one or two in that rank. "The trouble in the Navy is in this list. The lieutenants junior grade see no chance of promotion and are very much discouraged. They have increased so rapidly that something must be done. There will be a thousand of them as things are going." As to this Captain Fechteler said: "A man should not remain in any grade beyond a certain number of years, because he gets stale. That is a factor which has to be taken care of in the naval profession, because the life on board ship is abnormal. You take a thousand men on a ship with a lot of officers, crowded together day in and day out, and it is an abnormal life. There must be a constant incentive, and that must be based upon pride in the profession, pride in the uniform, pride in the Navy and pride in the flag, and with that there must go ambition, the ambition to get promoted and to go higher. Of course, if you have not got that you grow stale and the whole thing falls flat." Admiral Howard thinks that the lieutenant commanders should be increased, but only a small increase is required in the grades of captain and rear admiral. Admiral Howard presented the following interesting table:

Year of graduation.	Entered.	Graduated.	In service.
1874	105	28-10	1
1875	86	31-15	7-6
1876	107	38-3	6
1877	112	43	7
1878	102-27	36-14	8-4
1879	115-31	49-21	7-3
1880	123-27	61-17	6-2
1881	76-25	69-26	3-4
1882	76-22	55	5
1883	63-25	45	9
1884	31-26	39	8
1885	45-25	32	9
1886	62	25	4
1887	121	43	10
1888	88	30	12
1889	86	32	15
1890	51	33	16
1891	94	36	20
1892	88	33	13
1893	89	34	13
1894	81	33	21
1895	84	27	16

Figures after dashes indicate engineers.
From 1874 to 1882 classes of cadet engineers were admitted (29).

Naval constructors are in the service from these classes (1879-1895).

There are also graduates in the Marine Corps.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The Senate on Oct. 16 passed a bill, originally introduced in the Sixty-second Congress, third session, for the relief of Capt. Frank Parker, "That nothing contained in the proviso under the heading 'Pay of officers of the line' in the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, entitled, 'An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes,' shall be held to apply to the service of Capt. Frank Parker, U.S.A., for the period necessary for him to complete his present tour of duty at L'Ecole de Guerre, France."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3219, Mr. Simmons.—For the erection of a monument to Gen. James Moore upon Moores Creek battle ground, North Carolina. \$10,000.

H. Res. 284, Mr. Kinkead, of New Jersey.—Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, directed to report to the House at the earliest practicable date a bill

providing for an appropriation sufficiently large to make it possible to begin the immediate construction of three additional battleships of the dreadnought type, one of which shall be built at the New York Navy Yard.

H.R. 8851, Mr. Casey.—To place the name of Jedediah C. Paine (who was a brevet lieutenant colonel of Volunteers in the Civil War) upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

In the Senate Oct. 9 Mr. Brandegee said: "On Aug. 15 I introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it directed them to inquire and report to the Senate and House:

First. What increase is desirable in the Naval Establishment. Second. Whether it is desirable and feasible to provide a definite naval program, to extend over a series of years, with respect to the construction of new ships.

Third. In what order the U.S. Navy ranks among the first eight naval powers in naval efficiency, in view of the number, type, age, armor and armament of its ships and the quality, skill and discipline of its personnel.

Fourth. What proportion of our naval fighting efficiency is constantly available for instant active sea service in case of emergency.

"I should like to ask some member of the committee, several of whom I see present, whether that committee has been able to give the resolution any consideration."

Mr. Page: "Mr. President, so far as I am aware the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has been unable to muster a quorum of late; and about all the business we have done has been in the way of reporting upon nominations. Nothing has been done by a quorum of the committee; and I doubt whether a majority of the committee could be convened to-day, with the limited number of Senators present."

Mr. Brandegee: "Mr. President, I have counted on the floor of the Senate to-day a majority of the committee—a majority of the Republican membership and one-half of the Democratic membership. While I do not know that to-day is the regular meeting day of the committee, I simply wish to urge that the committee shall give this matter some consideration. I introduced an amendment to the last Naval Appropriation bill proposing to increase the number of battleships provided by the bill from one to three. In the wisdom of Congress, one was provided. I introduced that amendment because I considered that it had been the established policy of the Congress to appropriate for two battleships each year; and inasmuch as the previous bill had appropriated for only one, I thought if we appropriated for three in the last bill it would make the average good for two. I am still of the same opinion about the necessity of keeping our naval efficiency up to the standard which had been agreed upon, I thought, as a policy of Congress several years ago."

COAST ARTILLERY EXERCISES AND MARCHES.

DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.

Following two weeks of preparation at Fort Rodman, Mass., the troops of the Coast Artillery District of New Bedford under Capt. J. F. Howell left for their annual Infantry exercises on Sept. 16, and put in a strenuous two weeks in the field.

The average daily march covered sixteen miles, and the territory between New Bedford, Taunton and Middleboro was thoroughly covered during the various problems prescribed for the period.

Camps were made at Clifford, Lakeside, Lakeville, Middleboro and near Taunton. Four non-commissioned officers were detailed on map making exclusively, and an accurate map of all roads in the territory (with details filled in) has been prepared from consolidation of their work and blue print made of same for use in future exercises.

The problems were interesting and worked out with enthusiasm, especially a convoy problem with wagon train represented and the problem including a night attack.

DISTRICT OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

A very instructive program for the field maneuvers and marches of the Coast Artillery District of Long Island Sound was arranged by Col. R. P. Davis, commanding, which included nine varied problems of attack and defense.

Six companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Terry and six companies and the band from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., embarked on the district steamers and a large stone barge loaned by the U.S. Engineer Department and proceeded to Fort Mansfield on the morning of Oct. 1. Fort Mansfield is an ungarrisoned C.A.C. post on Napatree Point, R.I. Here a double shelter tent camp was pitched and the troops remained there five nights. In the absence of Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 29th Inf., who had by Department order been detailed as the umpire instructor, Major A. Moses, C.A.C., and Capt. W. F. Hase, C.A.C., were detailed as umpires.

A series of nine problems was drawn up by the umpires which assumed a certain general situation, to wit: That a White brigade had landed at Narragansett Pier and was marching west to capture Fort Mansfield. The following tactical situations were solved:

(a) A defensive position (four problems); (b) a march order involving a retreat; (c) a convoy problem; (d) an outpost problem; (e) a rear guard action; (f) a twenty mile march.

The problems were drawn in such way that they were all sequential. This proved very interesting to the officers and men in that all were alert to know what the opposing forces were to do to-morrow. The weather conditions were most trying, for on only three of the fourteen days did the troops see the sun. Six of the problems were worked out in a drizzling rain. On two other days rain fell in torrents. It is believed that the members of this regiment derived great benefit from their two weeks' camp, and that they possibly learned more under such great adversity than they would have if the weather had been bright and fair all the time.

Great spirit was shown by the enlisted personnel, attested by the fact that two vaudeville performances were given in the field after hard marches, to which all the neighboring inhabitants were invited. The twenty-mile march was accomplished in seven and one-half hours, and the command came into camp in excellent condition, happy and rejoicing.

An escort wagon of some sort was provided for each company and headquarters. Each was drawn by two animals. These in two instances were sorely tried when they negotiated the high Connecticut hills.

During the problems the following officers at different times were in command of White and Brown armies: Capt. E. J. Wallace (White), Capt. C. M. Seaman (Brown), Major B. M. Koehler (Brown), Capt. J. O. Steger (White), Capt. R. H. Jordan (Brown).

SECRETARY DANIELS EXPLAINS.

The Secretary of the Navy Oct. 8 wrote a long letter to the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, Mr. Tillman, in which he explained and defended his action in withdrawing the nominations for second lieutenant of the Marine Corps. Mr. Daniels says he had nothing to do with the selection of these candidates beyond directing the J.A. General to discard the marks for "availability." These appointments to the Marine Corps, the Secretary says, "are vested absolutely in the discretion of the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Nowhere does the law attempt to specify the details of examinations, nor is it even provided in the law or elsewhere that they shall be competitive. The only question which can properly be considered in this matter is whether the candidates nominated by the President are qualified for appointment—not whether there may be others who, in the opinion of the examining board (composed of subordinate officers of the Marine Corps), are better qualified. The only attempted criticism of the action taken is based upon the fact that the President, acting upon my recommendation, decided that no weight should be attached to the ratings given the candidates by the examining board for 'probable efficiency' or 'adaptability.' These ratings were based solely upon the opinion of the members of the examining board, which was of necessity wholly a matter of opinion, if not guesswork. What kind of officers candidates are going to make is a thing of the future which remains to be demonstrated. The members of an examining board are neither prophets nor sons of a prophet, and the more consideration I give to the matter the more I am convinced that the system adopted in making the selections in the present cases was by far the most just to all concerned and will prove to be for the best interests of the Service in every way.

"Even in cases where the law has failed to provide expressly for a review of the board's findings the Attorney General has held that such review was contemplated and required. How can the reviewing officer pass upon the board's findings as to 'probable efficiency' or 'adaptability,' which has no basis other than the personal opinion of the board? It is obvious that the board's opinion in this matter must necessarily in effect be final if such a system were followed, which would mean that the law providing for a revision of the board's findings would be practically nullified. This question is decided preliminarily in the Army before permission is granted applicants to take the examination. The same procedure is followed in the Marine Corps when the subject of adaptability is disregarded. It is clear that a 'character test' is applied before applicants are authorized to take the examination. I gave permission to no applicant to stand the examination unless convinced that he was capable, and I gave only a few. Most of the permits were given by my predecessor, and I presume he gave them only to those deemed worthy to be commissioned. As to those examined who had no permit from the Secretary, I presume the major general commandant who gave them permission was careful to give it only to capable applicants.

"I have also learned of the argument being advanced that the Department erred in changing the rules of the game after the cards had been dealt by cutting out adaptability and efficiency. The metaphor is unfortunate for those who advance the argument. I maintain that the selection of the right persons for commissions in a military service should not be treated as a game of chance, but a matter of the utmost importance from which the element of chance should be eliminated as far as possible. The contention is that the marking for 'probable efficiency' is the whole consideration and that the ratings for the subjects of the written examinations in these particular cases cannot be taken into account. This contention is urged notwithstanding the fact that the general average of these three candidates, including the low rating for 'probable efficiency,' surpasses in each instance the general average necessary for appointment. If any 'rule of the game' required such unjust action, it is obvious that it must have been so unfair that no protest can honestly be made against its abrogation by those who want to see fair play. It happens, however, that the 'rules of the game' were not changed in the present cases 'after the cards had been dealt.' On the contrary, the action taken by me is more than supported by the precedents of the Department during the past five years. That my action was nothing new or startling, as it seems to have been regarded in certain quarters, will be seen by a glance at the following statement."

The Secretary here cites the cases of former Midshipmen Bernard F. Hickey, Harold C. Pierce, Thomas M. Luby and Henry P. Torrey, in which the Department overruled the action of the examining board and nominated them. The Secretary also states at length the facts in the cases of Fagan, Turnage and Bourne, all of whom were given precisely the same written examination as all of the other candidates and passed very creditably therein, and also passed in their general average, counting "probable efficiency." "By their written examinations these three candidates demonstrated their superiority as compared with the other candidates who have protested the Department's action. Furthermore, there was nothing whatever in the records of these three men while at the Naval Academy to justify the low ratings assigned them by the board for 'probable efficiency.'"

Finally the Secretary says: "It has also been alleged that these three candidates, Fagan, Bourne and Turnage, were not originally designated to take the examination by Major General Biddle, to whom such applications were customarily referred, but, on the contrary, that they were designated by personal direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The only one of the three to whom I gave permission to be examined was Turnage. However, in any event, it is not apparent how the criticism referred to can better the claims of the dissatisfied candidates, as the very first 'rule of the game,' upon which so much reliance has been placed, reads as follows: 'No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the Secretary of the Navy authorizing his examination.' This is one of the 'rules' which has always been disregarded in the past, and, taken in conjunction with the precedents cited above, goes to show that the so-called 'rules' upon which so much stress has been laid were never regarded as binding upon the previous administration, which formulated and issued them. Among a great deal of erroneous 'information' which has been given the committee and circulated by those who have seen fit to attack the Department's action in these cases is the statement that 'the examination if confined to a mental and physical test allows nothing on which to

exclude an applicant whose habits unfit him for the Service.' The board is required to report upon the 'moral' qualifications of all candidates, and in the present cases the board found that all of the candidates who have been nominated for appointment have the 'moral' qualifications for commissions as second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps. Furthermore, as stated above, the character of applicants is preliminarily considered and passed upon before they are given permission to take the examination. No candidate is examined whose moral habits are bad.

"It has been urged that if Bourne and Turnage are commissioned as second lieutenants they would be senior officers in the Marine Corps to their former classmates at the Naval Academy who might be 'favored with appointment to that corps' after graduation. As a matter of fact, no midshipmen have been appointed to the Marine Corps upon graduation in the last thirteen years. There have been numerous cases where former midshipmen were appointed to the Marine Corps before their classmates graduated from the Naval Academy and were commissioned in the Navy.

"From what has been said it will be seen that even though the ratings for 'probable efficiency' had been allowed to stand, precisely the same action might have been taken in selecting the candidates for appointment. All those who were nominated made more than the required general average, even including their ratings for 'probable efficiency.' It certainly cannot be successfully argued that candidates who made the required average in every subject of the written examination and also in the general average (which included 'probable efficiency') nevertheless cannot be appointed because members of the examining board saw fit to assign them a low mark in the subject named. If such a contention were upheld, it would mean that the matter of these appointments had been taken entirely out of the hands of the President and delegated to the members of the examining board, whose decision would be absolutely final and conclusive and not subject to review by any superior. Such an argument bears its own refutation."

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The passenger list of the transport Logan, which sailed from San Francisco Oct. 6, appears on pages 198-199.

The Army transport Dix arrived at Manila, P.I., Oct. 4 with eighteen officers and thirty-seven casuals.

The Army transport Sherman arrived Oct. 14 at San Francisco, Cal., with Brigadier General Roberts, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Menoher, 1st F.A.; Major Aultman, 1st F.A.; Captains Anderson, 12th Cav., Marquart, 2d, Miller, 15th Inf.; Lieutenants Odell, 2d F.A., Whitley, 1st Inf.; Major Bratton, Captain Crum, Lieutenant Maddux, Med. Corps; Roberts, M.R.C.; Scott, Graham, dental surgeons. Hospital Corps: Sergeants 1st Class Williams, Greene, Dawson, Sergeants Crean, Davenport, Pospishill, three privates, duty; Sergeant Burns, five privates, discharged; two privates sick. Army Nurse Corps: Misses Armstrong, Bricker, Erwin, Staub, duty. Casuals, 358; sick, 33; general prisoners, 30.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from Manila Oct. 16 for San Francisco with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Major Brooke Payne, 2d F.A.; Capt. Charles M. Allen, 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf.; Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf.; Capt. Lawrence S. Carson, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, 42d Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Clarence T. Marsh, C.A. For San Francisco—Col. Webster Vinson, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Boughton, 8th Cav.; Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th Inf.; Col. Frank B. McCoy, Inf.; Major William M. Wright, Inf., A.G. Dept.; Capt. Edson I. Small, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas, P.S.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at
Logan	S.F. Oct. 6	about Oct. 14	about Oct. 27	about Nov. 2	13
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	14
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Nov. 11	23
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Sherman	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 3	Jan. 11	24

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Western coast of Mexico Sept. 8.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Leaves Seattle for Manila Oct. 18.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Oct. 6; left Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 15.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Oct. 15.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen ordered to command about Jan. 15, 1914.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Rodman, Mass.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

A BAD HISTORIAN.

A despatch from Washington says: "Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, departed from his usual accuracy in historical matters in his recent 'disarmament' speech in Louisville, Ky., according to Representative Kahn, of California. The Speaker's reference to the War of 1812, thinks Representative Kahn, who is one of the authorities of the House on military affairs, showed that he acquired his knowledge of that war from the school books which portray the contest as a continuous succession of victories for the American untrained patriots over the skilled soldiery of Great Britain.

"If the Speaker had been as accurate regarding military history as he generally is in regard to political history," said Representative Kahn, "he could have told how a small force of trained British soldiers landed on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, driving before them three times their number of raw and undisciplined troops, the campaign culminating in the final disgrace of having our National Capitol and White House burned by a foreign foe.

"All this was due to the 'disarmament' policy, which the Speaker said in his speech at Louisville was 'the surest means of peace.' It was because we were disarmed and our soldiers untrained that we suffered such humiliating disgrace and lost so heavily in life and money in that ill fated war of 1812.

"Why, it was during his last speech on the floor of the House, when the Tariff bill passed, that our lovable Speaker likened the Democratic party up to three years ago to 'unorganized militia' and described the Republicans for sixteen years as 'trained regulars.' He said that now the Democrats were the 'trained and organized regulars,' while the Republicans and Progressives were the 'disorganized militia.'

"I am glad that the practical side of the Democracy recognizes that military preparation is the best peace insurance for the nation."

Of the campaign of 1814 Upton says in his work on "The Military Policy of the United States": "The troops called out during this fruitless campaign numbered: Regulars, 38,186; Militia, 197,653; total, 235,839. Of the Militia 46,469 from the state of New York were employed on the Canadian frontier, while more than 100,000 from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were called out to repel the incursions of the 3,500 British along the shores of the Chesapeake. Notwithstanding these enormous drafts, such were the faults of our organization and recruitments that the utmost strength we could put forth on the field of battle was represented at Lundy's Lane by less than 3,000 men. Nor was this evidence of national weakness our only cause of reproach. Boasting at the outset of the contest that Canada could be 'captured without soldiers,' that a few Volunteers and Militia could do the business,' our statesmen, after nearly three years of war, had the humiliation of seeing their plans of conquest vanish in the smoke of a burning capital." Of the battle of New Orleans Upton says: "While the nation had reason to exult over so signal a victory, the battle in no sense vindicated a dependence on raw troops. It only proved, as at Bunker Hill, that with trained officers to command them, with an effective artillery and Regular troops to support and encourage them—above all, when protected by works so formidable that nothing but a regular siege should have dislodged them—advantages of position may compensate for an utter lack of instruction and discipline. Agreeable as it might be to give the entire credit of this battle to raw troops, their heroic commander knew so well the uncertainty of their conduct in the open field that he was obliged to accept the advantages of a mere passive defense. In fact, at the very moment when the men from their breastworks were cheering over a victory still unparalleled in our history, at a time, too, when the advance of a skirmish line might possibly have compelled the surrender of the British army, the commander (General Jackson) had the mortification of seeing the division on the west bank of the river 'abandon their position and run in headlong flight toward the city.' In a firm address to the fugitives, whose conduct might have been fatal to the city but for the decisive repulse on the other side, he told them that 'the want of discipline, the want of order, the total disregard to obedience, and a spirit of insubordination, not less destructive than cowardice itself, are the causes which led to the disaster, and they must be eradicated, or I must cease to command.'"

SAVING ON BATTLESHIP ARMOR.

As a result of the action taken by the Secretary in throwing out all of the bids for armor plate and asking that the manufacturers submit new bids which were really competitive and at a substantially lower price, \$111,875 will be saved on the cost of armor plate for battleship No. 39, the contract going to the Midvale Steel Company, which was the lowest bidder. Several conferences were held between the Secretary and the armor plate manufacturers at which the Secretary made it plain that he would not recede from his position, and at a final conference last week, the manufacturers were given until Tuesday, Oct. 14, at ten a.m. to submit their new bids. When the bids were opened it was found that against the original, non-competitive, bid of \$454 for Class A armor, the Midvale Company offered to manufacture for \$440, the Bethlehem Company for \$444, and the Carnegie for \$447 per ton. On turret armor, Midvale bid \$504, as against its original bid of \$518, Bethlehem \$508, and Carnegie \$511 a ton. Class B armor, which was fixed at \$496 a ton in the original bids, was offered by Midvale for \$482, by Bethlehem for \$486, and by Carnegie for \$489, Midvale being the lowest bidder on all three items. On Class A armor, \$95,746 will be saved by the acceptance of the Midvale bid, in addition to \$12,600 on turret armor and \$3,528 on Class B armor, making a total of \$111,874 on the armor for battleship No. 39.

By securing really competitive bidding for the steel needed for No. 39, the Department has saved on No. 39 \$614,136, which does not include many small savings made in some items of equipment. While the Secretary does not consider the prices finally accepted anywhere near as low as they ought to be, to avoid serious delay, he decided to accept the new figures. At the request of the bidders, the Secretary consented to allow the successful bidder to submit in case of necessity any portion of the armor plate contract provided that the firm to whom the contract was originally given should stand the increased cost, if any, charged by the firm receiving the sublet contract. Secretary Daniels, in announcing the final

awards, said: "I am, of course, pleased at the substantial saving in the cost of battleship No. 39, which has resulted from the refusal to accept the original identical bids of the steel companies, but I consider that the fight has only just begun, and that this reduction is the mere preliminary skirmish, as it is my intention to eventually secure armor for the United States Navy at the actual cost of manufacture. This, it is my firm belief, can be achieved by the erection of a Government armor plant, and it is my intention to lose no opportunity to urge upon Congress the advantages of its construction."

MARINE CORPS RIFLE COMPETITION.

The Marine Corps held its annual interpost competition at the Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md., on Wednesday, Oct. 15. Thirteen teams were entered from the various marine barracks on the Atlantic coast, and the match resulted as follows:

Team.	Scores.
Winthrop	2,732
Philadelphia	2,694
Norfolk	2,677
Port Royal	2,671
Naval Prison, Boston	2,670
Annapolis	2,664
New York	2,654
Boston Barracks	2,636
Washington Barracks	2,630
Portsmouth Barracks	2,611
Navy Yard Barracks, D.C.	2,610
Charleston	2,570
Naval Prison, Portsmouth	2,506

The Winthrop team which made the highest score, was composed almost entirely of men who have not heretofore attained prominence in rifle practice. The personnel of the team was as follows: Team captain, Gun. Sergt. Claude H. Clyde; members, Gun. Sergt. Ollie M. Schriver, Corp. Ralph N. Henshaw, Corp. Noah C. Reeves, Pvt. Peter Dowling, Pvt. Sigmund A. Moraski, Pvt. Albert Walleck.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Colorado to the Charleston.

From performances of the Ammen since the accident, Capt. W. S. Benson, commandant of the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., reported on Oct. 9 that he did not consider it safe for her to proceed until after docking to determine the condition of struts and removal of port propeller.

A bronze medallion bearing a likeness of Lieut. Andrew Sterrett, after whom the vessel was named, was presented to the torpedoboot destroyer Sterrett at Newport, R.I., Oct. 14. It bears also an inscription telling of Sterrett's services to his country. The medallion is a gift from Mrs. Stimpson, wife of Capt. Edward Stimpson, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Minnesota. She is a grandniece of Lieutenant Sterrett. Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Miss Elizabeth Sands and Miss Ruth Thomas, all of whom trace kinship with the Lieutenant, were also present. The medallion will be attached to the conning tower of the destroyer.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has commended Daniel Boone Smith, water tender, attached to the Craven, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty displayed at the recent boiler explosion on board the Craven, in which several men lost their lives. Smith at great risk to his own life entered the fireroom almost immediately after the explosion and standing in scalding water passed lines around one of the fatally burned men so that he could be removed from the fireroom. As the result of his noble efforts Smith was badly burned on the feet and hands and had to be taken to the hospital.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has sent a letter of commendation to Albert Bauman, assistant engineer at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for heroic action in rescuing V. C. Cross, his helper, on Aug. 29, when an ammonia tank exploded. "The high degree of heroism on the part of Bauman," says Mr. Roosevelt, "is shown by the fact that the ammonia fumes to which he voluntarily exposed himself by returning to save Cross, after he himself had escaped, were sufficiently pungent and irritating to cause the death of the latter."

During a war game of the torpedo flotilla Oct. 14 under Capt. William S. Sims off Newport, R.I., Gunner's Mate (2d Class) Harry A. Garrity was swept overboard from the Paulding and lost. The accident happened soon after midnight Oct. 14 to the eastward of Block Island. A high sea was running at the time. Garrity was trying to make his way aft to secure some deck accessories which had worked loose, when a tremendous wave swept him from the deck. His companion threw over a life buoy, and the Paulding played her searchlight for more than an hour on the spot where the man went down, but to no avail. The Paulding was in command of Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, who said that Garrity was an excellent seaman. The destroyers participating in the war game were the Roe, the Paulding, the Drayton, the McCall, the Monaghan, the Trippe, the Burrows, the Patterson, the Jouett, the Jenkins, the Jarvis, the Beale, the Henley, the Mayrant, the Warrington, the Perkins and the Sterrett.

The new oil burning British battleship Queen Elizabeth, and the only big warship in the world at the present time that will use oil exclusively for fuel, was launched at Portsmouth, England, Oct. 16. The new vessel, whose keel was laid on Oct. 21, 1912, is of an entirely fresh type, and important details of her construction have been kept secret. It is believed, however, that her armament is to consist of ten 15-inch guns mounted in pairs in barbettes, while her secondary armament of 4-inch or 6-inch guns is also to be placed behind protective armor. This is a big advance over the armament of her predecessors. By the utilization of oil fuel for the engines in place of coal, she can carry a much heavier battery with practically little or no increased displacement. The substitution of oil tanks for coal bunkers means great economy in weight and space, and in this way it has been possible to increase the offensive and defensive armament and at the same time keep the size and displacement of the warship within limits. Should the oil fuel of the Queen Elizabeth prove successful all large warships of the British navy will in future use it. The new vessel will be ready for service in about a year. She is said to be the heaviest vessel ever sent afloat from a building slip in any of the British naval dockyards. Her launching weight was about 10,000 tons.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy Table published elsewhere in this issue:
Nanshan, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11 for Guaymas, Mexico.
Charleston and St. Louis, sailed from Puget Sound, Wash., Oct. 14 for San Francisco, Cal.
Arethusa, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 14.
Yankton, arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 14.
South Dakota, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15.
California, sailed from Topolobampo for Guaymas, Mexico, Oct. 15.
Culgoa, sailed from New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 15.
Ammen, sailed from Philadelphia for Newport, R.I., Oct. 15.
Prairie, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 15.
Nereus, arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 15.
Des Moines, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 15 for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Ozark, Caesar, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Oct. 15.
Vermont, Connecticut, Florida, Virginia and Sonoma, arrived at Lynnhaven Roads, Va., Oct. 15.
Paducah, sailed from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 16.
Albany, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 16.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Oct. 16, 1913.
To be a commander, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh.
To be a lieutenant commander, Lieut. Benyard B. Wygant.
To be a lieutenant, Lieut. (J.G.) George E. Lake.
Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Rensselaer W. Clark and Howard B. McCleary.
To be ensigns: Btsn. Frank Hindret, Chief Mach. August Schulze, Btsn. Ralph Martin and Mach. Frank G. Kutz.
To be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps: John F. Riordan, Mo.; Claude W. Carr, Mo.; Charles A. Costello, Ill.; Joseph J. Kavoney, D.C., and Louis H. Roddis, Minn.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 9, 1913.
Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.
Lieut. Comdr. David F. Sellers to be a commander.
Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade, to be a commander.
Ensign Cary W. Magruder to be a lieutenant (junior grade).
Paymr. Timothy S. O'Leary to be a pay inspector.
Asst. Paymr. Ulrich R. Zivnaska to be a passed assistant paymaster.
Lieut. John M. Enoch to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. John P. Jackson to be a lieutenant commander.
The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants: Gardner L. Caskey, Albert C. Read, Robert A. Theobald and Fletcher C. Starn.
P.A. Surg. John D. Manchester to be a surgeon.
John T. Borden, a citizen of North Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon.
Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 16, 1913.
Lieut. Alfred G. Howe to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) Hamilton F. Glover to be a lieutenant.
Asst. Surg. Clyde B. Cameron to be a passed assistant surgeon.
The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Abel T. Bidwell, Walter K. Kilpatrick, Francis J. Comerford, George W. Strube, Henry T. Markland, Thomas C. Kinkaid and Robert E. Rogers.

G.O. 49, SEPT. 3, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Independence Stricken from Navy Register.
The U.S.S. Independence is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

VICTOR BLUE, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 50, SEPT. 5, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Restless Stricken from Navy Register.
The U.S.S. Restless is hereby stricken from the Navy Register.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 51, SEPT. 17, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Inspection of Naval Vessels.
1. When an inspection of a naval vessel in commission is made by a commander-in-chief, division commander, flotilla commander, or other officer that may be delegated for such inspection, as per article 907, Naval Instruction, or by the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships (either military or material inspection by this board), the report of the inspection shall contain at the end of the "General remarks," a concise statement of the condition and efficiency of the ship and whether special credit or discredit should attach to the commanding officer in connection with her condition and efficiency, and shall name such other officers as have, in the opinion of the inspecting officer or board, derived from their observation of matters under direct charge of such officer, manifestly and notably contributed by their attention to duty, ability, energy, and zeal, toward the excellent condition and high efficiency of the vessel, or whose failure in any of the above respects has contributed toward unsatisfactory conditions or low efficiency, stating the duty performed by each of the officers so named.

2. Similar statements shall be included in reports of official inspections made by the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations.
3. Copies of these statements will be taken by the Bureau of Navigation from the reports of inspection and filed with the official records of the officers concerned. Copies will also be sent to the officers concerned, and any statement in reference thereto which an officer may make through official channels shall also be filed with his record.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 52, SEPT. 19, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Action to be Taken When Officers Are Reported Guilty of Intoxication or Immorality.
When any officer of the naval service, including midshipmen and warrant officers, is officially reported as having been guilty of intoxication or immorality, the matter will be reported to the Navy Department before such disciplinary action is taken by other authority as would preclude further action in the case by the department.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 53, OCT. 1, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

1. The Navy Department wishes to put into effective operation an educational and vocational training system for the benefit of the enlisted men of the Navy, both ashore and afloat. As a beginning such schools have already been inaugurated at the training stations, and steps are being taken toward their early establishment on board all naval vessels. In carrying out this system it is the department's purpose that every recruit shall be given at the outset the line of training he wishes to pursue, and when he has made his choice he shall be assigned to a regular course and be given regular training and instructions along the line of work that he has selected.

2. The needs of the men in the groundwork necessary to their instruction and training along trade or vocational line will, of course, vary, and as a first step this need will be determined in the case of each individual, and such educational groundwork as is necessary will be given him.
Callao, arrived at Hongkong Oct. 15.
Nashville, arrived at Santo Domingo City Oct. 15.
Ammen, arrived at Newport Oct. 16.
Birmingham, arrived at Tiburon, Cal., Oct. 16.
Birmingham, arrived at Guantanamo Oct. 17.
Prairie, sailed from Tompkinsville for Newport Oct. 17.
3. After the recruit has been under instruction and training

for a sufficient period to determine in which direction he should, with better advantage to himself, be further trained, the commanding officer of the ship or station shall cause him to be assigned to the kind of instruction and training for which he has demonstrated an aptitude.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 10.—Lieut. J. H. Blackburn detached Illinois; to Rhode Island.
Lieut. E. S. Root detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Glacier.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. Keiran detached Glacier; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Ensign S. M. Kraus detached Glacier; to Buffalo.
P.A. Surg. F. E. Porter detached Port Royal, S.C.; to Asiatic Station.
P.A. Surg. H. W. Smith detached Montgomery; to home, wait orders.
P.A. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached Naval Academy; to Montgomery.
Asst. Surg. H. E. Jenkins to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.
Asst. Surg. R. M. Waterhouse, M.R.C., commissioned, from Sept. 24, 1913.
Paymr. Clerk H. A. Hooton appointed; to Buffalo.
OCT. 11.—Comdr. C. B. Morgan to Naval Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.
Comdr. G. C. Day detached Naval Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.; to duty fitting out New York and on board when commissioned as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson detached duty naval attaché, Santiago, Chile, on Dec. 31, 1913; to home, wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. H. A. Orr detached Raleigh; to home, orders.
Lieut. W. J. Moses to Raleigh.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. H. Miles detached Castine; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Lieuts. (J.G.) H. W. McCormack and J. H. Klein detached aid on staff commander in chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet; to home, wait orders.
Med. Insp. E. S. Bogert detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Surg. J. R. Dykes detached Pittsburgh; continue treatment Mare Island Hospital.
Surg. F. L. Pleadwell detached Naval Medical School; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.
P.A. Surg. G. B. Crow detached duty Asheville, N.C.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Asst. Surg. A. B. Davidson to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OCT. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Kearney detached Navy Department; to connection fitting out Texas and on board when placed in commission as first lieutenant.
Lieut. J. N. Ferguson detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to San Francisco.

Lieut. R. P. Craft detached aid on staff of commander, Third Division, Atlantic Fleet; to Virginia as first lieutenant.

OCT. 14.—Ensign F. W. Scanland detached North Dakota; to Alert.

Paymr. Charles Conard to duty as pay officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Btsn. H. R. Brayton detached Ranger; to Vestal.

OCT. 15.—Lieut. C. L. Hand detached Virginia; to aid on staff, commander 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. D. M. Le Breton detached New Jersey; to aid on staff, commander 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. P. Emrich detached staff, commander 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. F. Ducey detached Reid; to Patterson.

Ensign M. B. McComb detached Walke; to Jouett.

Ensign Radford Moses detached D-1; to connection fitting out K-2 and in command when commissioned.

Ensign M. P. Refo, Jr., detached Submarine Instruction; to command D-1.

Med. Dir. L. G. Heneberger placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Oct. 20, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1444 (statutory retirement age of sixty-two years); detached Naval Retiring Board, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Acting Asst. Surg. R. B. Pratt detached Marine Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Asst. Surg. Guthrie McConnell, M.R.C., to Marine Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. M. B. Hiden, M.R.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

OCT. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh detached Tennessee; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Freeman detached San Francisco; to New Jersey as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Owen Bartlett detached Patterson; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. F. V. McNair detached Chester; to Rhode Island as first lieutenant.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Lichtenstein to Reid.

Ensign A. H. Gray detached Castine; to Tonopah.

Ensign Frederick Baltzy detached Perkins; to Trippe.

Ensign L. B. Green detached Trippe; to Eagle.

Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair detached Castine; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Oct. 16, 1913.

Comdr. H. A. Wiley detached command Saratoga; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll detached Saratoga; to aid on staff, commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. T. Swasey detached command Mohican; to Wilmington.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. Pashley detached command Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Page detached aid on staff, commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet; to treatment Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign H. B. Cecil detached naval station, Olongapo; to Monadnock.

Med. Insp. C. H. T. Lowndes detached fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 16.—Second Lieut. W. M. McIlvain detached North Dakota; to aviation duty, Annapolis, Md.
Second Lieut. G. K. Shuler detached aviation duty, Annapolis; to North Dakota.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 10.—Second Lieut. L. T. Chalker granted twenty days' leave.

Const. J. J. Walton ordered to depot, South Baltimore, Md.

Capt. C. S. Cochran appointed a subboard for the examination of 3d Lieut. R. H. Bothwell for promotion.

Third Lieut. R. H. Bothwell to report to Capt. C. S. Cochran, Nov. 3, for examination for promotion.

OCT. 13.—Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett granted ten days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. R. L. Jack preparatory orders to Itasca.

Second Lieut. R. E. Rideout preparatory orders to Arcata.

OCT. 14.—Capt. K. W. Perry granted ten days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The revenue cutter Seminole reported on Oct. 8 finding part of a schooner's lower mast and considerable floating wreckage. Later the Seminole came upon a four-masted abandoned schooner, which proved to be the John Towley, badly water logged and her deck load lost. The cutter Seminole reports hauling her along from Cape Fear Bar.

After searching for several days the revenue cutter Androsoggin, under the command of Capt. F. C. Billard, finally reported the finding of the derelict Templemore and towing her into port.

Captain Ballinger, from the revenue cutter Bear, in Alaskan waters, under date of Oct. 14 sent a telegram to Washington saying that the service of the Bear for relief of vessels in the ice in the Arctic is not deemed necessary. The ships Polar Bear, North Star, Anna and Olga are reported in winter quarters near Flaxman Island. The Alaska is frozen eight miles northeast of Barrow. No danger to her crew. The Belvidere

and Mary Sachs are to eastward of Barrow, whereabouts unknown, possibly Herschel Island. Reports indicate the prevalence of North and West winds, causing ice to close in. It is expected that all the above vessels will be compelled to winter, but no anxiety for the safety of crews need be felt, as provisions are ample at Barrow. The *Transit* was crushed and driven ashore near Barrow after landing store. Her master, now at Nome, states the vessel is probably a total loss.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 14, 1913.

All the Coast Artillery troops are back at their home stations in Boston Harbor after ten days' work in the field. The weather was bad from start to finish, and the wet rolls and equipments proved a severe trial to the enlisted men, who in the opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Jordan, coast defense commander, showed a commendable spirit in the manner of performance of their duties. The troops left their home stations on Sept. 29, and went directly into camp at Hull, on the Fort Revere reservation. The following day a start was made for the state farm at Bridgewater, Mass., by way of Hingham and South Hanover. On the way to Bridgewater Captains Hawes and Wheatley took part in problems of attack and defense, acting against the remaining troops. Arrived at Bridgewater, the troops went into camp for three days, and in spite of the rainy weather, an attack problem was hotly contested by the twelve companies taking part in the maneuvers. The blue force, consisting of the 2d and 3d battalions, was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jordan, and had orders to hold Middleboro Junction against attack. The red force, under Major Callan, comprised the 1st Battalion, from Fort Andrews. This force had orders to harass the enemy, and a vigorous attack was made, the "fight" taking place in the vicinity of the Taunton River Bridge. The fight developed several theoretical heroes by gallant defenses and lusty attacks, Lieutenant Roland emulating Horatio in his stubborn defense of the bridge, refusing to give an inch of ground.

A start for home was made Tuesday, and a final night's camp was made at Hull, the last march being over twenty miles. Thursday, in spite of the heavy fog, which at one time looked as if it would cause one more day in the field, all the companies left for their posts. The men suffered much discomfort during the maneuvers, from the weather, which was uniformly damp, rainy and foggy. Major Wall, of the Infantry, was the regularly detailed umpire for the maneuvers, and Colonel White inspected the troops while they were at Bridgewater.

Col. H. L. Hawthorne is at Fort Warren, and has assumed command of the coast defenses of Boston, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Jordan, of Fort Strong, who has been the acting coast defense commander. Colonel Hawthorne comes to Boston from Fort Sereven, and prior to his service at this point was in command of Fort Warren. Colonel Hawthorne is well known in Boston. He was selected as chief marshal of the Columbus Day parade Monday, and eight companies from the harbor formed provisional battalions. Captain Ralston, of Fort Warren, and Captain Hawes, of Fort Banks, were aids of Colonel Hawthorne in the parade, which was one of the largest held in Boston for some time.

Miss Sherlock, of Winthrop, has been the house guest of Mrs. Koenig at Fort Warren for a week. Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. C. G. Bunker, has arrived at Fort Warren with her attractive little daughter, Alice, after a summer spent in Minnesota. Mrs. Ross, of Winthrop, has been a visitor to Mrs. Koenig at Fort Warren. Mrs. Kemble and Mrs. Lemmon, of Fort Revere, were guests at luncheon of Mrs. Pasco, wife of Dr. Pasco, of Fort Warren, last week.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton, of Fort Banks, entertained at the Shirley Point Club last week for Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Major William H. Anderson, of Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Staples Potter, of Boston, Mrs. Robert Snyder, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McQuesten, of Brookline, and Mrs. Nason, of Cleveland, Ohio. Tuesday Mrs. Kelton entertained at auction for Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, Major and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Miss Paul and Mrs. Brady.

With the winter rapidly approaching plans for dances in the harbor are being entertained and it is probable that a series of dances will be arranged at the various harbor posts. The Schenck, which has been undergoing repairs, is on duty again and making her regular trips. All the companies in the harbor are busily engaged at work now in preparing for the loading of projectiles, which will be a job of some months.

Major Shaw, Med. Corps, has left for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for his test ride. Major Ekwurzel, of Fort Andrews, will leave Fort Ethan Allen, next week. Mrs. Shaw entertained on Wednesday night with two tables of auction, among those playing being several from the garrison. Captain Kelton was a guest at a reception Thursday given by Mr. H. Staples Potter at his home in Boston for ex-President William H. Taft.

Mrs. Frohwitter, wife of Capt. Charles Frohwitter, late of Fort Banks, now of Fort Williams, Me., has been visiting Boston and Fort Banks. Captain Frohwitter is to command the 107th Company at Fort Williams upon the expiration of his present leave. Tuesday Miss Mable Paul, of Winthrop, gave a chafing-dish party in honor of Mrs. Frohwitter. Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr., have left for Fort Monroe, where Captain Hawes has been assigned to command the 118th Company, Battery Church. Captain Hawes was formerly with this company as a second lieutenant and is a Virginian by birth. He has made a fine record at Fort Banks in command of the 152d Company, and the loss of Capt. and Mrs. Hawes will be felt in the harbor. Captain Hawes has also been detailed as an observer of the battle practice of the North Atlantic Fleet in its maneuvers and frings this month.

Major and Mrs. Brady and young son have arrived at Fort Banks from the Philippines and Major Brady has assumed the duties of post executive. Major Brady has been stationed at Grande Island, Philippines. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, entertained at dinner last week at the Point Shirley Club for Mrs. Rogers, of Winthrop, Miss Dennis, of Wellesley, and Lieutenant Dennis, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Hawes entertained at auction last week for Mrs. Rogers and Miss Paul, of Winthrop, and Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews.

First Lieutenant Reybold, ordered to Fort Banks from the Philippines, is expected to report shortly. Mrs. Reybold is the sister of Mrs. Sloan, wife of Lieut. J. E. Sloan, at Fort Strong. Lieutenants Dennis and Riley, of Fort Banks, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Chapman at a Dutch supper last week.

Capt. R. F. McMillan, late inspector-instructor, C.A. Militia, of Mass., has been ordered to Fort Banks to command the 152d Company, and with Mrs. McMillan has arrived. Lieut. T. I. Steere is now at Fort Banks, having relinquished command of the 9th Company at Fort Warren on his assignment to the 7th Company at Fort Banks. Lieutenant Steere's family has preceded him to Fort Banks and are quartered in the set vacated by Captain Frohwitter. Miss Williams daughter of Commander Williams, of the Charleston Navy Yard, has been the guest of Miss Julia Steere for the week-end. Miss Ristine, of Newton Centre, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hawes at Fort Banks. On Friday, Miss Mabel Paul, of Winthrop, gave a chafing-dish party for Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Hawes and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks.

Mrs. J. D. Watson, wife of Captain Watson, of Fort Andrews, has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Stopford, at North Beverly, in the absence of Captain Watson at the Infantry exercises. Miss Rita Taylor, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson, has left for Boston Harbor. Last week Dr. McKnight, of Fort Andrews, entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Ekwurzel and Mrs. Nickerson, of Fort Andrews. Mrs. Cygon, wife of Lieut. J. R. Cygon, has been visiting Miss Kate Hadley, at Swampscott, and Mrs. Perley, wife of Lieut. Reuben Perley, has been in Wakefield during the absence of their husbands at the Infantry maneuvers.

The winners at the Auction Club on Wednesday comprised two of the ladies of the harbor, Mrs. Ekwurzel, of Fort Andrews, and Mrs. Will, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, has been the guest of Miss Mabel Paul, of Winthrop. Dr. McKnight is back at Fort Andrews after a temporary detail at the Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. M. S. Battle has assumed command of Fort Revere

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and the 96th Company which recently moved there from Fort Warren. This is the first time that Revere has been garrisoned for several years. Captain Battle lately commanded the 153d Company at Fort Andrews, where he made an enviable record. The 96th Company has been assigned to Battery Ripley to serve the 12-inch rifles, and will go to Battery Stevenson, at Fort Warren, for its annual target practice. Captain Battle has as his lieutenants 1st Lieut. K. B. Lemmon and 2d Lieut. Franklin Kemble. Upon the return of the troops from their long "hike" on Wednesday Captain Battle gave a dinner at Fort Revere, and lobster a la Newburgh, after the bacon and ham of camp was doubly appreciated. Those present were Captains Watson, Kelton and Wheatley and Lieutenants Niles, Riley and Cygon.

There was an exodus from Fort Strong during the Infantry maneuvers and at times the post was nearly deserted. Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieutenant Watts, has been visiting her parents in Baltimore. Mrs. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, and Mrs. Gatchell, wife of Lieutenant Gatchell, have been with relatives in Providence, R.I. Mrs. Coles, wife of Lieutenant Coles, is back at Fort Strong after a trip to New York. Mrs. Stark is visiting her parents in Ohio, in the absence of Lieutenant Stark. Lieutenant Krupp has gone on a ten days' leave.

Mr. Chapman, of Baltimore, has been staying with his daughter, Mrs. Watts, of Fort Strong, while attending the meetings of the Bankers' Congress held in Boston. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard, of Fort Strong, are back from Fort Niagara, where Dr. Blanchard was stationed for temporary duty. Miss Sloan, of North Carolina, who has been visiting her brother, Lieut. J. E. Sloan, of Fort Strong, has returned to her home.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 11, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner on Sunday gave an informal supper party in compliment to Misses Virginia and Margery Larkin and for Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Lieut. A. L. P. Sands and Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer. The fine music furnished by Mrs. Conner and the Misses Larkin made the evening especially enjoyable, as they are all accomplished musicians.

Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav., gave a delightful chafing-dish supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Clopton, Miss Corcoran and Lieut. G. A. F. Trumbo. Mrs. Rumbough entertained informally at tea on Tuesday. The Five Hundred Club met this week with Mrs. R. S. Granger, and several new members were enrolled. Those playing were Mesdames Gaston, Barry, Cornell, Welch, Tillson, Cummins, Kneeder, Conner, Bradley, Forsyth, Hunter, Wagner, Collins, Mills, Raymond, Dudley, Thummel, Marley, Clopton and Corcoran. Mrs. Collins, sr., Miss Collins and Miss Jones, who are visiting Mrs. Leroy P. Collins, were guests of the club. Mrs. W. D. Forsyth again carried off the first prize, a pretty glass and silver compote, while Mrs. Marley secured the second, a glass and silver sugar bowl. Light refreshments were served. Mrs. Guy V. Henry resigned from the club, as she is making preparations for a visit East, before leaving for the Philippines, and Mrs. Fox Conner was elected secretary of the club in place of Mrs. Henry.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pollett Bradley gave a small dinner party Tuesday night for Miss Larkin and Major W. S. Guignard. Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner had as guests for dinner on Wednesday Misses Virginia and Margery Larkin, Major W. S. Guignard and Lieut. W. C. Crane.

The roller skating rink was well patronized Thursday evening, in spite of the fact that the band was playing elsewhere. A number of parties met afterward at the Officers' Club for refreshments.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, post surgeon, and Mrs. Raymond have returned from a short visit in Chicago. Col. G. W. Van Deusen arrived recently to witness the Artillery target practice. Mrs. Cummins, wife of Lieut. R. E. Cummins, and her sister, Miss Kneeder, arrived on Oct. 5 from California, where they have been spending the summer. Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, jr., who has been ordered to Fort William McKinley, Manila, to join the 7th Cavalry, reported here recently to pack his household goods. He will sail on the November transport. Mrs. Dodson left here Oct. 11 to join her daughter, Mrs. Chaffee, in California. She will accompany Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee to the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Van Deusen have arrived from Fort Ethan Allen and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry until their quarters are ready. Mrs. Stanley Koch has returned from a protracted visit in Arizona and Colorado. Mrs. and Miss Stokes, of Chicago, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes. Major and Mrs. M. C. Butler, jr., and son have been assigned quarters in the Cavalry post. Major Butler is here to take the field officers' course. Mrs. Butler and son have been spending the summer in Tennessee. Major O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., arrived on the 10th to take the field officers' course. Mrs. Farr accompanied her husband. Friends of Lieut. G. W. McClelland were surprised at the

news of his marriage to Mrs. F. K. Chapin, in Kansas City, on Oct. 4. Mrs. McClelland arrived here on Oct. 10. At a meeting of the student officers of the Mounted Service School, Capt. J. N. Munro was elected president and Lieut. J. A. Crane secretary and treasurer of the class for the ensuing year. The 6th Field Artillery heard with much regret of the death of Capt. Edward Hill, on Oct. 8, at his home in Worcester, Mass. Captain Hill was adjutant of the regiment prior to his illness.

Mrs. Guilfoyle, wife of Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., and her daughter, Suzanne, are guests of Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle. Mrs. Trail is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Hill, in the Artillery post. Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer, 6th Field Art., gave a delightful tea on Saturday for the girls and bachelors in the Artillery post. Mrs. Edward A. Millar poured chocolate, while Mrs. Fox Conner did the honors at the tea table. Among those present were the Misses Virginia and Margery Larkin, Margaret Millar, Welch, Rumbough and Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants Peyton, Elting, Barnett, Hayden, Anderson and Harrison. Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly was also a guest.

Lieutenant Palmer entertained Mrs. Dodson, Miss Leonie Dickson and Lieutenant Chaffee at dinner on Tuesday. The 6th Field Artillery polo team won the handicap tournament in Kansas City this week. Lieutenant Sands played a brilliant game for his team. Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle was in Kansas City Friday and Saturday, to be present at the polo finals. Miss Leonie Dickson, guest of Mrs. Dodson, left Sunday for her home in Memphis.

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., Major Farrand Sayre, Cav., Major M. H. Barnum, 9th Cav., Major O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., Major M. C. Butler, jr., 6th Cav., Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., Capt. C. C. Smith, 5th Cav., and Capt. G. J. Oden, 10th Cav., reported on the 10th to take the field officers' course of the Mounted Service School. Capt. J. M. Coffin, M.C., on duty here, has also been ordered to take this course. Dr. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., has reported for duty at the Mounted Service School as senior veterinarian. Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., has rejoined his regiment.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 11, 1913.

Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, guest of her sister, Mrs. John S. Winn and Major Winn, left last week for the Philippines to join her husband, Major Walsh, who has been there since spring. Lieut. J. A. Robenson, 9th Cav., stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is visiting his mother, Mrs. M. Rowley, who is stopping at the Country Club, near the garrison. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the brigade, and Col. Frank West, commanding the regiment and post, will be among those going on the trade excursion with the business men of El Paso who will visit the surrounding country next week.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs, who has been quite ill, is able to be about again. Capt. J. F. Barnes, in command of Battery C, 6th Field Art., at this garrison for some time, has been ordered to his former station at Fort Riley at once.

The weekly concerts given in El Paso by the regiment band of the 2d Cavalry were discontinued last week. These concerts have been enjoyed by thousands of persons during the summer. Target practice by the heavy cannon will be commenced next week on the range north of the post. The new range, thirty miles from the post, will not be ready for use for several months, as the target butts are not yet completed, and though the wells were finished some time since, the range cannot be used until all the butts are in readiness.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Scott were hosts of a pleasant dinner party at the Country Club last week. A six-course menu was served from a table attractively decorated with flowers. The guests for the occasion were Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, Capt. J. F. Barnes, Lieut. Neil G. Finch and Carl M. Deakin.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1913.

Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse, who took a detachment of recruits to Fort McDowell, Cal., returned last week. Lieutenant Elser and Captain Brown, who took detachments of recruits to Texas and San Francisco, are home again. Mrs. Dean Hall, who was called to her home in Brooklyn a few weeks ago on account of the serious illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Lauderdale, is expected home this week.

Mrs. Max Elser entertained last Wednesday with three tables of auction and one of five hundred. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Miss Cuyler and Mrs. Morey. Other guests were Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Pinkston, Mrs. Kellond, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Gunckel, Mrs. King, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Kellond is visiting his son, Captain Kellond. Captain Rittenhouse was one of the judges at the horse show held at the Columbus Country Club last Saturday.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16, 1913.

The present Fourth Class is the largest, with one exception, in ten years. The number in each year is: 1902, 159; 1903, 313; 1904, 297; 1905, 247; 1906, 217; 1907, 294; 1908, 226; 1909, 220; 1910, 221; 1911, 244; 1912, 265; 1913, 304.

A new telephone system has been adopted in the Naval Academy, in connection with the Chesapeake and Potomac's. The number of telephones in the Academy is 154.

Information has reached here that the heirs of Betsy Ross, among claims to an immense fortune in land in Philadelphia, in England, and in Maryland, advance a claim to the ground on which the Naval Academy is located. The grant of land is said to come from William Penn. As Maryland was not included in Penn's grant, as that state has an adverse claim law giving title after twenty years of undisputed possession, and as no one may sue the Government without its consent, the claim for real estate here is merely chimerical. The last ground secured for the Naval Academy was in 1890, twenty-three years ago.

The State of Maryland and the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel being at odds about the bridge over Dorsey's Creek, which stream divides the government property here, the county threatens to close the bridge and has asked permission of Superintendent Gibbons to allow pedestrians and vehicles wishing to cross the creek to use the roads and bridge in the Naval Academy. The request was denied. The government has required a forty-foot draw in the county bridge which the county commissioners do not wish to build, as the whole road is to be taken soon by the State as part of the boulevard between Baltimore and Annapolis.

The Naval Institute on Friday last elected the following officers for the year: President, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King; board of control, Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, Capt. G. W. Logan, Comdr. W. W. Phelps, J. R. P. Pringle, Lieut. Comdr. N. L. Jones.

The social directory of the Naval Academy has been issued. It contains the names of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families residing at the Naval Academy and in Annapolis.

Dates for a series of hops by officers of the Naval Academy have been arranged by the following committee: Capt. G. W. Logan, Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, J. F. Hines, W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, Adolphus Andrews, Lieut. Arthur Stokes and Guy E. Baker; Lieut. G. F. Neal, secretary and treasurer. The dates are: Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Dec. 27 (midshipmen invited), Jan. 23, Feb. 14 (midshipmen invited), April 24, May 8.

The midshipmen have sent invitations for their series of dances for Oct. 18, Nov. 1, 15 and 26, Dec. 13 and 31, Jan. 7, Feb. 7 and 28, March 28, April 18, May 2, 16 and 30. The hop committee are: John Marie Creighton, chairman; Francis Kendall O'Brien, George Barry Wilson, John Herbert Brown, Jr., Charles Thomas Smith Gladden, Richard Ranney Adams, Alex. Gilchrist Hatch, Merian Caldwell Cooper, Stewart Adams Hamilton, Cyrus Howard Lyle. Cards of admission will be required as usual.

The midshipmen are now being instructed in the one-step movement in dancing. The Academy authorities are much impressed with its gracefulness. No extravagances will be permitted and the tango, turkey trot and other offensive dances are under ban of official prohibition.

Chaplain Cassard, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, has inaugurated a new method, under official sanction, of instruction in the Bible class. Heretofore only the teachers of the several sections of the class met him on Friday evenings for the review of the lesson of the following Sunday. Now all members of the several classes may attend.

The Christian Association of the Midshipmen has issued its annual publication, "Ref Points." This is an invaluable work for the midshipmen. In an introduction the editors say, "We attempt to give a limited amount of good advice." The first article is addressed to the plebes, and offers "the boiled-down fruit of three years' experience." One sentence in this counsel is, "The primary requisite is that you be men." It advises plebes to take part in athletics and not to "spoon" on an upper classman. It gives a list of the captains of the several Academic sports, a general résumé of the athletic work of last year, the Academic sporting records, the Navy yells, a few facts about the Navy, the midshipmen's price list, demerits for the conduct grades, the days of liberty for the midshipmen, memorandum blanks, and "Ref Points" for everybody; among which is, "Remember every minute that you are part of the United States Navy"; "Make it your object to develop the highest national pride in that Navy and foster the same object in those under you." The editors of Ref Points were: Editor-in-chief, Mdsn. John Langhorne Vaiden; business manager, Mdsn. Edward Lull Cochran; associate editor, Richard Rainey Adams; assistant manager, Lynde Dupuy McCormick. The officers of the Christian Association are: Byron Brown Ralston, '14, president; John Langhorne Vaiden, '14, vice-president; Robert Moody Parkinson, '15, corresponding secretary; Daniel Williams Armstrong, '15, recording secretary; James Emmet Betts, '15, treasurer. Directors, E. L. Cochran, '14, R. O. Davis, '14, R. R. Adams, '15, E. M. Major, '16. The association provides speakers every Sunday evening to address the midshipmen, and makes it a special matter to hunt up all the Fourth Classmen and to bring them into personal relation with religious work, and to soften the difficult highway they have to travel the first year they are in the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Karns, U.S.N., and family are here. Commander Karns has just been ordered to Mare Island, Cal. Professor Reitz, who for many years was a fencing instructor at the Naval Academy, has removed with his family to Walbrook, a suburb of Baltimore. Mrs. Bechler, wife of Commodore W. H. Bechler, U.S.N., has returned from a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A. Mrs. B. F. Tilley, widow of Rear Admiral Tilley, U.S.N., has as her guests here Mrs. Bates, widow of Major Bates, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Tilley's daughter, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, U.S.N. Mrs. P. R. Baker, wife of Ensign Baker, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Helen Moss. Lieut. J. E. Abbott, U.S.A., is home here visiting his mother, Mrs. W. M. Abbott. Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., has been here visiting his mother, Mrs. Tardy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy, U.S.N., has been spending several days in Annapolis.

Mrs. Mang, wife of Physical Instr. L. H. Mang, Naval Academy, was operated upon on Tuesday at the Emergency Hospital for appendicitis by Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N. Mrs. Mang is reported as doing well. Mrs. Thomas Luby, mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Luby, U.S.M.C., is visiting Mrs. J. B. Elgin, wife of Dr. Elgin, of Annapolis.

Surg. and Mrs. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., are the guests of Mr. A. Eugene De Reeves, secretary to Governor Goldsborough, and

Mrs. De Reeves. The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate, preached at the Naval Academy chapel Sunday morning, and in the evening addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore has presented Ensign Godfrey D. Chevalier, U.S.N., whose automobile lately struck two boys in Baltimore City. The counts are assault and operating his machine at night without lights.

Mdsn. Noble Withers, of the Second Class, Naval Academy, was operated upon on Monday at the naval hospital for appendicitis.

Mdsn. Wallace Gearing, son of Capt. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., of Annapolis, has been selected as cheer leader of the midshipmen. He is a member of the First Class.

Playing much better football than any Naval Academy team has been able to do at this period of the season for many years, the midshipmen won from Georgetown here Saturday by 23 to 0. The Navy won almost entirely by using its stalwart and experienced forwards to push the opposition aside, while such lusty backs as McReavey, Harrison, Alexander and Failing pressed closely on with the ball. This style of play was varied by some good running on occasions, and the sensation of the game was a dash of eighty-five yards in the second half, made by Alexander after he had received the ball from the kickoff. The work of Georgetown was disappointing. It had been announced that its backfield was fast and clever, and Costello, the Georgetown captain, had been heralded as a wonder, but nothing like brilliancy was shown. The game was marred by rough tactics and penalties. Twice the midshipmen lost half the distance to the goal, the services of Leonard and Ralston being lost at the same time. The Navy team were: Ingram, L.; Ralston, L.; Howe, L.; Perry, C.; Brown, R.; Redman, R.; Gilchrist, C.; Vail, L.; Leonard, L.; McReavey, R.; Harrison, R.; Substitutions—Armstrong for Ingram, Kennedy for Ralston, Vaughan for Howe, Howe for Vaughan, Vaughan for Howe, Woodward for Vaughan, Emerson for Perry, Vaughan for Brown, Brown for Vaughan, Wicks for Brown, De Roodie for Rodman, Overesch for Gilchrist, Vinson for Vail, Alexander for Leonard, Failing for Alexander, Austin for McReavey, Miles for Harrison. Touchdowns—Harrison, McReavey, Miles; goals from touchdowns, Brown, 2; goal from the field (placement), Brown. Referee, Mr. Morice, U. of Penn.; umpire, Mr. Weymouth, Yale; head linesman, Mr. Stollenwerck, Johns Hopkins. Time of quarters, fifteen minutes.

The Navy team was in excellent spirits at Monday's practice over their decisive victory over Georgetown. The practice was only of an hour's duration. Field Coach Reilly gave the squad a talk about the great number of penalties inflicted for misplays. They aggregated in Saturday's game over 200 yards, and it was pointed out to the team what a serious matter it was, and how dangerous it would have been had there been a strong opponent against them. The team has come up to a high standard very fast, and the coaches fear the eleven will develop its highest playing qualities too early in the season. Work will now go slowly. A special effort is to be made to stimulate the running and passing qualities of the team.

In their opening football game the midshipmen of the Fourth Class won here Wednesday afternoon from the Baltimore Polytechnic School by 19 to 6. The Navy team were faster and heavier and had a distinct advantage, but the visitors had a number of clever plays and made some fair gains using the forward pass. Captain Day, Quarterback Ewell, Brown and Carroll did excellent work in the Navy backfield, and Luth played a clever game at end. The plebe team were: Tollman, L.; Reeves, L.; Fox, L.; Buchalter, C.; Clark, R.; Bartholdi, L.; Luth, R.; Brown, W. D. (C.), Q.B.; Carroll, L.H.; Davis, W. P., R.H.; Jones, C. M., L.B.

The team of Regina Mercedes, Naval Academy, in Baltimore on Saturday beat the Mt. Washington eleven, 7 to 0.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1913.

The largest bridge party given here for some time was the handsome affair of thirteen tables on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Gordon entertained in honor of the bride of her son, Lieut. Philip Gordon. The bridge players were Mesdames Philip Gordon, Keefe, Holt, Robinson, Tschappat, Clayton, Riley, Watson, McFarland, Bell, Baer, Johnson, Baird, Osborne, Henderson, Wildrick, Greene, Donovan, Jarman, Avery, Gallagher, Gregory, Catts, Caffery, Bubbs, Oldfield, Malven, Baldwin, Hughes, Meyer, Hoyt, O'Hara, MacMillan, Holderness, Kiehl, Harrington, Dawson, Morrison, Rice, Dickman, Boak, Wilson, Slaughter, Holmer, O'Leary, McGee, Hammond, Cutler, Larned, Hobbs, Newman, Miss McFarland. The prizes, exquisite little fans, were won by Mesdames Robinson, Riley, Henderson, Gregory, Hughes, Holmer, Dickman, Newman, Dawson, Slaughter, Bubbs, Donovan and Holderness. Additional guests coming in at tea time included Mesdames Shields, Higley, Vidmer, Assensio, Mitchell, Jones, the Misses Gertrude and Katherine Jones assisted in entertaining, and at the tea table Mrs. Henderson poured, Mrs. Householder poured coffee, Mrs. Thomas Hammond served mousse and Miss Jones salad.

An informal officers' hop was held Friday evening in the lower hop room at Cullum Hall, a sufficient number of officers and ladies attending to ensure the popularity of these informal hops throughout the season. Miss Le Gendre, of New Orleans, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery; on Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery entertained with a pretty house dance for their guest. Among the girls there were the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Louise Larned, Eleanor Vidmer, Aimée Batty and there were Cadets Griffith, Wogan, Robertson, Snow, Walsh, Maguire, Holcombe, Herr, Gullion, Treat, Foster, Carruth, Boye, Russell, Butts. Mrs. Caffery was assisted by Mesdames Jones, Stillwell and Dickman.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Major Peter Murray, will be at the Dresden in Washington, while Major Murray is away with troops. Lieut. H. H. Marks was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes for the week-end. Dr. and Mrs. Ivory, of Binghamton, N.Y., were guests of Lieutenant McLachlan for the week-end. Major and Mrs. Ryan's guests at luncheon on Monday were the Misses Cheesman, of Garrison.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel's guests at dinner on Friday before the officers' hop were Miss Logan, Lieutenants Sultan, Alexander and Lee. The Misses Wesson, of Orange, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley for several days. Lieutenant Pullen was a dinner host on Friday at the club, before the hop, for Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer. Miss Marian Townsley gave a cadet dinner on Saturday for Miss Louise Larned, Miss Helen Townsley, Cadets Maguire, Robertson, Snow, Walsh and Brunero.

Lieutenant Curry's guests for the week-end were Mrs. Kelley, Miss Mary Kelley, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Waite, 5th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley's guests at dinner on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Helen, Dr. Haig and Lieutenant Hayes. On Monday Lieutenant Gray's guests at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, the Misses Townsley and Lieutenant Selick. Mrs. Denton entertained at tea on Sunday at her camp for Miss Dorothy Smith, of Vassar. Mrs. Smith assisted in receiving the cadets.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton C. Brooks, of Unionville, Conn., are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Mitchell is the guest of Mrs. Vidmer until Captain Vidmer returns from duty with troops at Winchester, Va. Lieutenant Curry's guests at dinner at the club on Saturday were Mrs. Kelley, Miss Mary Kelley, Dr. Curry, Lieutenants Purdon and Waite. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery gave an informal tea on Sunday for their guest, Miss Le Gendre, and for Mrs. Caffery's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Townsley, Miss Wesson, Colonel Fieberger, Miss Fieberger, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Assensio, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Captain Lindsey, Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. Jones poured tea and Mrs. Osborne coffee.

Lieutenant Erwin's guests at dinner on Monday were Mrs.

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Boicerent, Miss Burdon and Lieutenant James. Miss Naumann arrives on Wednesday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes for two weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Delano's guests for the week were Mrs. Delano's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Hunter, of St. Louis, and her little sister, Catherine Baird. Miss Mary Stone, of New Haven, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt.

Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner at the club on Wednesday for her brother, Mr. Tom Braden, and Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler's guests for the week-end were Mr. Fairfax Ayres, Miss Emily Ayres and her fiancé, Mr. Starr. Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner on Friday were Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Vidmer, Lieutenants Erwin, Pullen and Beere.

Miss Townsley entertained with a luncheon on Monday for her guest, Miss Wesson; other guests being Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Mrs. Cooke and Miss Anne Glover. Captain Downing's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieutenants Sultan, Pullen and Beere. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Riley had a table of bridge for Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Donovan. The prize was won by Mrs. Wilson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Singles have as visitors Lieutenant Singles' parents. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Assensio on Thursday to hear the hostess's paper on "The Ideal Husband." Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. MacMillan are recently elected members of the club. Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner on Sunday were Miss Vidmer, Cadets Gillette, Robertson, Treat, Gullion and Dick Vidmer. The post is sorry to lose Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, who soon start for their new station at Galveston.

Lieutenant Chaney arrived at the post last week from Spain, where he spent the summer in study. Lieutenant Loustalot was a visitor at the Army-Rutgers football game on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles and Captain Tasker have returned to their home stations after a six months' stay at the post while the officers instructed classes in military hygiene.

Mrs. C. W. Larned, Misses Louise and Aldyla Larned have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned for the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird's guests at supper on Sunday were Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Vidmer, Lieutenants Pullen and Beere. Mrs. Jarman was hostess of the South End Auction Club this week; Col. and Mrs. Bethel entertained the Monday Evening Club.

Lieut. E. W. Wildrick came out winner in the men's singles of the recent tennis tournament; the doubles contest has not yet been finished. Mrs. Bethel was the winner of the ladies' golf tournament, Lieutenant Newman, of the men's. Moving pictures were shown at Cullum Hall on Saturday evening.

Major J. W. Heavry, of Washington, is visiting the post. On Monday afternoon the post was visited by Lieut. Gen. Sir Alfred Codrington, Royal Home Guards, British Army. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of the distinguished guest. Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at luncheon at the club for Sir Alfred Codrington and his daughter, Miss Codrington, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Captain Constable and Lieutenant Paxton. After a review at 4 p.m. the visitors were shown over the post, leaving on a special train later in the afternoon.

Everybody is looking forward with pleasure to the plays to be presented in Cullum Hall Saturday evening, Oct. 18, by the same company that gave the outdoor plays, "The Romanancers" and "Pomander Walk" here in the summer. Three one-act plays have been selected for the program.

In the football game on Saturday against Rutgers the visitors met a crushing defeat at the hands of the Cadet eleven, by a score of 29 to 0. The mass plays of which Foster Sanford, coach of the Rutgers team, had expected so much went to smash when they met the Army line, and not once were the visitors within striking distance of West Point's goal. The Army's attack swept all before it. Wynne and Meacham at left field easily outplayed their opponents; Prichard, the Army's quarterback, played a brilliant game and found his way through his side of the line; and Benedict, Hocker and Hodgson were sent through for repeated gains. Jouett and Jones did fine work at end and guard, and the open field running of Hobbs, after he took Hodgson's place, was a feature of the game.

The Army was slow in getting under way and its first score came just before the end of the first quarter, when Benedict kicked a goal from placement. In the second quarter after Hobbs and Milburn had advanced the ball to the thirty-five-yard line Hobbs made a long dash for a touchdown and Woodruff kicked goal. Benedict kicked another goal from placement, and Woodruff one. Hobbs, McGee, a new man in the Army back field, and Jouett, each made touchdowns. The Army assayed the forward pass several times for good gains, the last touchdown by Jouett coming in this way, with a run of forty yards to goal. Markoe also did well with the play. Tallman and Nash played good football for Rutgers, but Hobbs outplayed Tallman. There was considerable fumbling by both teams and several penalties for off-side play. The lineup:

Army.	Position.	Rutgers.
Markoe.....	Left end.....	Rockefeller
Wynne.....	Left tackle.....	Nash
Meacham.....	Left guard.....	White
McEwan.....	Center.....	McCloskey
Jones.....	Right guard.....	Tallman
Weyand.....	Right tackle.....	Toohy
Hoge.....	Right end.....	Siler
Prichard.....	Quarterback.....	Elemdorf
Hodgson.....	Left halfback.....	Bracher
Benedict.....	Right halfback.....	Todd
Ford.....	Fullback.....	Twing

Score: Army, 29; Rutgers, 0. Touchdowns, Hobbs, McGee, Jouett. Goals from touchdowns, Benedict, Woodruff. Goals from field, Benedict, 2; Woodruff. Time of quarters, 10 minutes each. Officials, Mr. Crolius, referee; A. C. Taylor, umpire; linesman, Lieutenant Hayes. Substitutions—Army, Merrill for Markoe, Packard for Wynne, O'Hare for Meacham; Kerr for O'Hare, Waddell for McEwan, Herrick for Jones, Confer for Weyand; Larkin for Confer; Jouett for Hoge; Hoge for Jouett; Jouett for Hoge; Doe for Prichard; Prichard for Doe; Doe for Prichard, McGee for Hodgson, Hobbs for McGee, Hodgson for Hobbs, Woodruff for Hodgson, Milburn for Benedict; Benedict for Milburn, Hocker for Ford, Ford for Hocker, Beets for Ford. Rutgers—McDonnell for Rockefeller, McCallum for White, White for McCallum, Whitpain for Siler, Gay for Twing, Twing

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for Gay, Austin for Todd, Todd for Austin, Harker for Todd. Time of quarters, ten minutes.

Head Coach Daly and his associates gave the team theoretical practice on Monday, pointing out errors in play against Rutgers at a session in the gymnasium. Tuesday several players were out because of minor injuries, but the rest had a hard session against the scrubs, who put up so good a game that the regulars only scored once. Wednesday forty minutes of hard scrimmage was the program, and again the scrubs yielded only one touchdown.

NINTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 7, 1913.

Colonel Guilfoyle has a new adobe house and is now very comfortable. It has a large living room, with a fireplace, two bedrooms, bath rooms, saddle room and two large closets. Lieut. Fenelon Nicholson has been transferred to Troop I and will remain in Douglas.

The past few weeks have been very gay with the parties given by the Country Club, to raise money for improvements. There has been a "country dance," "a pink box lunch," "a combination dance," "card party," and a "bal poudré."

Mrs. John Howard has returned from a visit spent in California with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Calvert entertained at dinner at the Country Club for Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieut. and Mrs. Wimberley and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg.

The recent tennis tournament was very interesting. Major Barnum, Lieutenants Reinburg, Harms, Raborg and Bingham playing; Lieut. Sidney V. Bingham reached the semi-finals. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Holderness are in Newburgh, N.Y., spending a two months' leave. Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourn has returned from a leave spent in the East. Mrs. Frederick J. Herman has rented a very attractive bungalow on Twelfth street.

Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg are living at the Gadsden. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rae, of Fifth street, gave a beautiful dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg and Dr. and Mrs. H. M. McKee. Lieut. and Mrs. C. Emery Hathaway gave a dinner at the Country Club for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rae, of Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and Lieut. and Mrs. Wimberley. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz gave a farewell dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter, who sail on the October transport. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Herman and Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Hathaway.

The 1st Squadron was in Douglas for a short time, en route to their new stations, recently held by the 13th Cavalry.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1913.

Plattsburg is enjoying a most glorious Indian summer, and daily there are taken delightful motor trips, besides outings of all kinds, into the surrounding country, by many of the post people. The moving picture shows, conducted by the chaplain, have been resumed, and there was a large attendance on Tuesday night of both enlisted men and those from the officers' families.

Capt. and Mrs. Glade and Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Glade's mother, spent last week-end in Montreal. Major and Mrs. Jones were also week-end visitors to Quebec and Montreal. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers left on Thursday for the Military Academy, where Lieutenant Boyers will coach the Army football team. Messrs. McRae, Lasseigne and Enders spent the week hunting, at Tupper Lake. Miss Thomlinson is the attractive guest of Mrs. Bartholf. Mrs. Allan Rutherford on Thursday entertained the Five Hundred Club; enjoying the game were Mesdames Lasseigne, Jones, McCoy, Chouinard, Stewart, Twyman and Rutherford, and Misses Greene, McRae, Martin, Lasseigne and Stewart, and the prize, a rustic basket of ferns, was awarded to Mrs. McCoy. Mrs. Frith and children left Monday night for Washington, to be near Captain Frith, who is a patient in the Walter Reed Hospital.

Major and Mrs. Chamberlain have returned from their motor trip in Vermont and Massachusetts. Mrs. Edwards and little son, Oliver, returned the early part of the week from New York. Major and Mrs. Jones gave a delightful dinner Oct. 2 for Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Foote, of Plattsburg, and Captain Edwards. On Oct. 3 Colonel Bartholf and Mrs. Bartholf had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Faison, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Sigerfoos, Lieutenant Bartholf and Mrs. Palmer. Another delightful dinner on this same evening was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Rogers, of Plattsburg, for Hon. and Mrs. John O'Brien, Judge and Mrs. Harry Kellogg, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieutenant Fecché and Miss Stower.

The theater-going people of Plattsburg have enjoyed some exceptionally good attractions this past week, there having been played at the local opera house "The Last Appeal" on Wednesday, "Comedy of Errors" on Thursday and "The Quaker Girl" is the bill for this afternoon's matinee and tonight. The young people of the garrison enjoyed a moonlight straw-ride last night; an escort wagon was piled high with straw, and on top of this the joy riders climbed, driving as far as Salmon River, where on the shores of the enchanted moonlight lake they spent a happy hour and had their lunch, each girl having provided a feast for herself and escort. In this merry party were Misses Dorothy McKee, Myrtle Lasseigne, Ruth Stewart, Winifred Martin and Thomlinson, and

Lieutenants Bartholf, Murray, Fecché and Russell and the chaperones, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford.

The beautiful solos sung by Mrs. McCoy at each Sunday morning service of the Presbyterian Church are much appreciated and enjoyed. Lieutenant Rutherford has been detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. Lieutenant Sarraff leaves to-day for a leave of one month and twenty days, before his departure for the Philippines, where he is to join the 8th Infantry, stationed in Mindanao. Mrs. Glade has been quite ill this past week, but is better now and her friends hope to see her out in a few days. Mrs. Hovey-King, wife of Paymaster Hovey-King, U.S.N., is now in Plattsburg. Her husband is at sea, and during his absence she and her little daughter have come here for the winter to be near her sister, Mrs. Eastman, of the 5th Infantry, and her mother, Mrs. Moon.

TENTH INFANTRY SOCIAL NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, P.C.Z., Oct. 6, 1913.

The regiment had its regular inspection and review on the new parade ground below the officers' quarters on Tuesday morning. Wednesday afternoon a large number of the officers and ladies witnessed the destruction by dynamite of the old pumping station at Gamboa dike. Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Greene were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman.

Thursday afternoon, Miss Tyler Coleman, being nine years old, celebrated the event with a charming little children's party. Present: True, Harwood and Noyes Merrill, Lydia and Hazzard Eskridge, Billy Cummings, Dorothy, Helene, Mildred and Betty Gowen, Katharine and Mary Collins, Dorothy Ann and Mandeville Ingram, Marcus, Hall and Virginia Stokes, Pegram Whitworth, Dorothy Tebbetts, Daisy and Langdon Reed, Harwood Jones and Jane Stewart.

About midnight on Wednesday, all officers and ladies and in fact most everyone in the Zone were shaken from their "downy couches" when an earthquake shock lasting about twenty seconds passed over the Isthmus. No damage was done, but much alarm was caused, which was justified, as there has not been as severe a shock in this locality in the last two decades. Twelve shocks were felt between midnight and morning. On Saturday about 5 p.m. another shock made the houses sway and the walls creak and everyone left his quarters, but no damage was done.

The first water from Gatun Lake was let into the canal on Wednesday morning. Valves in four pipes, running through Gamboa dike, were opened and since there has been a steady stream into the canal. It is interesting to watch the steady rise of the water in the cut, which is about one foot per day. On about Oct. 10 the dike will be blown out, allowing the waters of Gatun Lake to flow into the canal, which will make the depth of the cut about forty-five feet.

Friday Mrs. Dana T. Merrill gave a beautiful tea in honor of Mrs. Edith B. Wilbur and her daughter. The guests were Mesdames Greene, Whitworth, Ford, Stokes, Cocheu, Tebbetts, Collins, Gowen, Ingram, Coleman, Eskridge, Reed, Parisian, Lockett, Cummings, H. Ford, Heidt, Kennedy, Maryburr, Jones, Swartz and Carrithers, and Misses Beuret and Lockett. Mrs. Greene served punch. Mrs. Tebbetts and Mrs. Ingram, Lieutenants Wilbur, Hohlf, Fitzmaurice and Kutz looked after the enjoyment of the guests. During the tea, the 10th Infantry band rendered an enjoyable concert.

On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, and Capt. and Mrs. Gowen. Auction bridge was enjoyed after dinner. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Greene gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, of Panama. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe were Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Harpham and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice. After dinner the guests enjoyed bridge whist.

Arrivals in the post this week were Mrs. Cron and three sons, to join Lieutenant Cron. Mrs. Gray, who has been spending several weeks with her mother in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.; Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell and two daughters. Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau left Oct. 4 to spend a long leave in the States. He will spend most of his time studying, as his promotion to grade of captain is very near. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn on Wednesday evening for bridge.

Miss Helene Gowen was week-end guest at the home of Major and Mrs. Butler, Camp Elliott. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers on Saturday evening for bridge.

Lieut. and Mrs. Beuret gave a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel on Saturday before the hop. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, of Camp Otis, and Mr. and Mrs. Beyers, of Culabra. Major J. P. Jervey, C.E., U.S.A., resident engineer in the Atlantic Division, has been transferred from the Canal Commission Service and sailed for New York with his family on Sept. 27. He arrived on the Isthmus July 24, 1908. On Oct. 15 Major Jervey will relieve Major F. W. Altstaetter, C.E., of duties in connection with improvement of the Ohio River in the Wheeling district. Major Jervey had charge of concrete construction of Gatun Locks.

Major G. M. Hoffman, C.E., U.S.A., has been transferred from the Canal Commission, and sailed for New York on Sept. 29, 1913. Major Hoffman had almost complete charge of construction of Gatun dam and spillway. He goes now to the Mississippi River Improvement Service, with headquarters at Rock Island, Ill. Judge H. A. Guizer, father of Mrs. R. L. Eichelberger, 10th Inf., sailed for New York on Monday, Sept. 29, on his annual leave. Governor O. B. Colquitt, Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Colquitt and Miss Mary Colquitt, arrived on the Isthmus on Sept. 29.

On Oct. 10, the date set for the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, the central division will be abolished and the work distributed between the other divisions. This is the division of which Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard, C.E., had charge previous to his departure for the States on account of ill health.

John J. Stanton, private, Company A, was accidentally drowned in the canal opposite camp on Sunday. His home was in Philadelphia.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 11, 1913.

Lieutenant Denson, on leave for one month, left yesterday for Brenham, Texas. Lieutenant Jewett left Sunday for New York city, where he will meet Mrs. Jewett. Lieutenant Griswold will take a leave to-morrow. During his absence Lieut. Bruce Magruder will command the regimental detachment.

In the 1st and 3d Battalions the officers have started battalion messes and these are a great improvement in many ways over the old method of messing with the companies. The officers meet three times each day and see a great deal more of each other. During the world's series baseball games we are getting promptly all the necessary "dope." When a despatch is received by the Galveston newspapers it is sent by motorcycle to Fort Crockett, where the Signal Corps relay it by wireless to the 18th Infantry Club. Each afternoon by half-past three o'clock we have all the principal plays and the scores in each inning. The Signal Corps, under direction of Captain Rubottom and Lieutenant Mathison, has done excellent work. The returns are awaited eagerly and received with cheers (1).

Mrs. Blackford and Mrs. Bartlett were in camp this week and there was a delightful informal reunion in their honor. Mrs. Doster, Mrs. Gunster and Mrs. Cecil also visited camp during the week. Colonel Rogers and Major Lacey paid an informal visit to Galveston yesterday. The ninety-mile test ride was successfully completed by both the previous day. Captain Peyton was dinner host at Hotel Paton on Sunday for Mrs. Smith, Miss Jackson and Lieutenant Crawford, 27th Inf.

Before a large crowd, including Major Gen. and Mrs. Carter, General Edwards, Lieutenant Colonel Banister and other distinguished officers and ladies, the tennis finals were won by Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Van Vliet, of the regiment, in straight sets. The finals will be played at Fort Crockett as soon as the weather clears. At polo the regiment was defeated by the Freebooters, 6.5 to 1.5. The Freebooters

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thus win the division tournament. The 18th Infantry is now tied for second place, which is doing mighty well, we think. The general opinion is that the polo team, Lieutenants Griswold, Arnold, Loneragan and Cook, has done splendid work throughout. We understand another tournament will begin before long. The Freebooters were represented by Captain Wheeler and Lieutenants Anderson, Maddox and Turnbull.

A board of officers has been appointed by the brigade commander to decide upon additional signals for use in field training. The board consists of Major Lacey and Captain Sheldon, 18th Inf.; Captain Simonds, 22d Inf., and Captain McGrew, 11th Inf. Five additional signals were recommended and have been adopted by General Edwards, commanding the 6th Brigade. These signals are additional to those given in the Drill Regulations.

The new Infantry equipment has arrived and will be marked and issued in a few days. It is a great improvement. The exchange council has appropriated \$250 for purchase of football outfits for a regimental football team. Lieutenant Arnold has been appointed athletic officer and placed in charge.

Owing to unsettled conditions in Mexico and the belief that we are to remain here all winter unless we cross the border sooner, many non-commissioned officers are arranging to bring their families to Texas City. Mrs. Wayne Smeltz, wife of the first sergeant of Co. L, is expected soon.

Dances were given this week by the 6th Cavalry and the 4th Field Artillery and were largely attended. Captain Major, Lieutenants Smith, Landis, Cook, Bartlett, Arnold and others were present from the regiment. These dances are always delightful.

The fair weather of the past week has been a most welcome change. The mosquitoes have practically left us and field firing has been resumed. The 6th Cavalry completed their practice on Friday and the 18th will take their turn next Thursday. The order of regiments for this work in the 6th Brigade is as follows: 11th, 18th and 22d. Our regular range practice will be held at Fort Crockett, Galveston, beginning Dec. 3. The troops will march over and remain in camp there about two weeks.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 5, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser have leased a house for the winter season and are at home at 2126 Avenue M. Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles P. Moore and John Moore and Adair Staddin, U.S.A., attended the marriage of Mr. George D. Flood and Miss Mary Calvert on Saturday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Calvert.

Cadet Edwin Kimble, who has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. Elvira Kimble, for several months, enjoyed a visit in Austin, Texas, before returning to enter his third year at West Point.

Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, wife of Lieut. R. P. Lemly, 28th Inf., received news Tuesday of the death of her sister, Mrs. Albert H. Danforth, of San Antonio, Texas, wife of Mr. A. H. Danforth, president of the Travis Club, which occurred at Asheville, N.C. She is the daughter of Dr. William Holloman, of Aransas Pass. She is survived by her husband and little six-year-old daughter, of the Alamo city. The deceased was well known in Army circles and had a large circle of friends.

Cadet Swift Riché, who has been the guest of his father, Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., at Hotel Galvez for several weeks, has returned to the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly have rented one of the bungalows on the beach boulevard. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams, who are the guests of Captain Williams' cousin, Judge and Mrs. George E. Mann, during their stay in Galveston, are entertaining their little cousin, Miss Bess Goldmann, of Austin.

The social event of Thursday evening was the dinner-dance at Hotel Galvez. Mr. David Lauber, manager of this handsome \$1,000,000 hotel, and Mrs. Lauber entertained with an elegantly appointed dinner in honor of Col. Millard F. Waltz and his staff officers. The guests included the honor guest and Capt. John Howard, Capt. George W. Helms, Capt. Alexander Williams and Captain Clarence K. La Motte. Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff entertained Miss Bowling and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Capt. U. S. Grant, 3d. There were numerous other informal parties.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1913.

Major and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy arrived from Washington Sept. 30 and are now settled in the set occupied formerly by Major London. Mrs. Gillespie left Thursday for Boston, spending the last days of her sojourn here with Capt. and Mrs. Brigham.

In the pouring rain Wednesday morning a regular caravan of officers, orderlies and horses left Fort Totten for the ninety-mile test ride. Colonel White and Major Sarraff returned to this post each night, but Colonel Cronkhite, Majors Wheeler and Rutherford, Captains Cooper, Steele and Tilton rode on to Babylon, L.I., where they spent Wednesday night; from there, next day, to Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., where they spent Thursday night on the country place of Major Thomas, who tendered them a warm welcome and an elaborate entertainment that night. The next day the party returned home tired from their ride, but in perfect physical condition otherwise.

Capt. P. P. Bishop spent last week at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds trying out with the Ordnance Department an invention of his—a device for aiming mortars. Colonel White and Major Sarraff left Oct. 5 to inspect the Infantry maneuver camps of the Coast Artillery from the defenses of Boston, Narragansett Bay and New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Rogers (Miss Ida Gibbons, of San Francisco) spent Wednesday night with Capt. and Mrs. Brigham en route to their home in Baltimore. Mrs. Bishop entertained informally at bridge on Oct. 2 for Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Feeter. Major London spent last week at Fort Totten packing his effects to be sent to his new station, Fort Crockett, Galveston, for which place he, Mrs. London and the children sailed on the San Jacinto Saturday. Mrs. London spent last Sunday at Fort Totten. Miss Sophie Koehler, from Fort Terry, has been the recent guest of Mrs. Sarraff.

Mrs. Steele on Oct. 7 gave a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Lundeen, and of Mrs. John P. Smith, of Fort Terry, who is visiting her parents at Fort Washington, L.I. In the dining room Mrs. Rutherford poured tea and Mrs. Young served salad. Other guests were Mesdames White, Brigham, Sarraff, Headley, Cross, Lane, Abernethy, Fenton, Bishop, Dunn, Fielden, Mitchell, Collins, Misses Koehler and Sarraff.

A very successful informal hop was held in the hop room on Tuesday night, Oct. 7. A large party from Douglaston joined those from the post and bridge and dancing were enjoyed until midnight, when supper was served. Among those present were Mrs. White, Colonel Cronkhite, Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Sarraff, Miss Sarraff, Miss Koehler, Mrs. Dillon, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Miss Stevens, of Savannah; Lieut. and Mrs. Fielden, Captain Cooper, Major Rutherford, Major Wheeler, Lieutenants Staunton, Borden and Quinlan, and Mrs. Dovie, of Douglaston.

Mrs. Fenton entertained informally at bridge on Oct. 6 for Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Brigham. Mrs. P. W. Huntington, who has been at West Point since Sept. 1, returned to spend a few days this week at Fort Totten. A pretty bridge

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party was given by Mrs. Sarraff Oct. 8 in honor of her house guest, Miss Sophie Koehler, of Fort Terry. Mrs. Sarraff reversed the usual order of things by having her refreshments first and the game later. Those invited were Mrs. Brigham, who won first prize; Mrs. Fenton, who won the consolation; Mesdames Baird, Hicks, Abernethy, Steele, Lundeen, Dillon, Hendley, Nichols, Miss Stevens and Miss Sarraff. Miss Sarraff, who has spent the past month with Major and Mrs. Sarraff, left Thursday for South Carolina.

Mrs. John P. Smith, of Fort Terry, spent Friday night with Mrs. W. R. Nichols. Mrs. Brigham entertained at luncheon and bridge Oct. 10 for Miss Koehler and Mrs. J. P. Smith, of Terry; Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Sarraff, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Dunn. Mrs. Tilton came in for the bridge game later and prizes were won by Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Nichols. Capt. and Mrs. Steele gave a delightful dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. Feeter, Captains Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, of Daguerre.

Mrs. Henry Stevens, of Savannah, Ga., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nichols, through September, left Wednesday for New Jersey, where she will visit relatives. Her daughters, Mrs. Penniman and Miss Anna Stevens, left the same day for Savannah. On Monday Colonel White, Colonel Cronkhite, Major Sarraff and Captain Mitchell spent the day in the Infantry maneuver camp of the troops from the coast defenses of Southern New York. While there Colonel White inspected the camp, and the whole party witnessed the sham battle that occurred during the day. Mrs. R. J. Gibson, who has been staying with Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, left Saturday for New Haven.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 15, 1913.

Mrs. George Andrews is spending a week with Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, New York Arsenal. A number of social events are being given in her honor. On the 12th Mrs. Mitcham gave a tea for Mrs. Andrews, at which she was assisted by Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Mrs. Birnie gave a box party of six ladies to see "Sweethearts" on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. S. C. Mills gave a luncheon for her on Thursday.

Miss Priscilla Griffin was the guest of Miss Dorothy Mills on Sunday and Monday of this week. Mrs. Harry Horgan, who has been ill for a number of weeks in the New York Hospital, is now convalescent and is with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Mrs. Timpon, of Plainfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Fort Jay. Miss Cunningham, of Washington, is a guest of Mrs. Josephine Horton. Major William E. Horton spent last Friday and Saturday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard at Irvington-on-Hudson. A harvest dinner on the 10th and a luncheon on Saturday for Mr. Shepard's nieces were pleasant features of the visit.

Major and Mrs. Hamilton, en route to their home in Washington after the summer at the "Bivouac," Lake Placid, are guests for a week or so of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. L. Simpson visited Col. William A. Simpson last week on their wedding tour.

The annual commemoration service of the Veteran Artillery Corps, Military Society War of 1812, has been appointed for Nov. 2 at the chapel.

Brig. Gen. Charles Smith, who has been a guest of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, left on Thursday for Washington. Lieut. J. A. Dewey took a detachment of thirty-five prisoners to Fort Leavenworth this week.

The new order for the formation of a disciplinary company will soon be carried into effect.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Oct. 11, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis arrived at the post Oct. 1 and will remain until the end of the month. Colonel Davis and Lieutenant Colonel Landers are ordered to attend the Navy target practice at Monroe from the 16th to the 18th. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Aler, of Columbus, Ohio, are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Landers. Dr. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan, with their little son, formerly stationed at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, arrived at the post Oct. 1. Dr. McMillan will remain here on temporary duty during the absence of the troops and then proceed to Fort Myer for permanent station. During the absence of the troops Mrs. Eglin is visiting her mother at Fairfax, Va. Mrs. Hubbard is spending the month of October visiting at her home in Brunswick and with friends in Portland, Maine. Mrs. Wilson returned Sunday from Knoxville, Tenn., where she has been visiting her mother for three weeks.

Captain Wilson dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard Oct. 1. Mrs. Shippam was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary Oct. 3. Captain Wilson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam on Thursday. Major Van Poole was absent from the post Oct. 6, 7 and 8, taking his test ride with the other field officers from Washington Barracks.

Mrs. Shippam was the guest of Mrs. Van Poole during the Major's absence. Captain Wilson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary on Friday.

In spite of the rainy weather the troops made their march on schedule time and are now in camp at Phoenix, Md. They break camp the first of next week and are expected back at the fort Thursday or Friday.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackets Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1913.

Mrs. Smith gave a delightful luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Whipple and her sister, Mrs. Smith, from Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Frink, Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Upham. Lieut. and Mrs. Krueger have moved into the quarters vacated by Captain Hadsell. Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Jackson. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner Saturday, before the hop, for Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball. Capt. and Mrs. Stayer and Lieut. and Mrs. Burleigh also entertained at dinner, before the hop, Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burleigh had as guests over Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, from Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y. A large crowd attended the hop Saturday evening. The out-of-town guests were Misses Neff, Campbell, Ralston, Hooker, Miss Skinner, from Watertown, N.Y.; Mr. Loughborough, from the New York Military Academy; Mr. Browney, from Spokane; Mr. Barker, from Syracuse, and Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, from Ontario. Mr. Barker and Mr. Browney were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barker over Sunday.

Major Boyer is in New York on a ten-day leave; also Chaplain Smith is in New York on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Kimball and baby have returned from leave, spent in Amsterdam, N.Y.

A Halloween party is being planned by the post people and a large crowd is anticipated. A ladies' night was held at the club a week ago and a fine time was enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. Stayer and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson leave soon in Lieutenant Wilson's auto for a trip to Easton, Pa., where they will visit Capt. and Mrs. Stayer's parents. Mrs.

Chamberlain, recently operated on at the Watertown Hospital for appendicitis, is improving nicely. Mr. Loughborough is the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Loughborough, having been called here by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Frink and her sister, Mrs. Powell, from Philadelphia, who have been visiting their sister in Montreal for a month, returned home last week. A large number enjoyed "Hella-donna" and "Peg o' My Heart," recent attractions in Watertown.

The annual outdoor athletic meet of the 2d and 3d Battalions was held on Oct. 7. The events consisted of five heats in each of the 100 and 220 yards dashes, an equipment race, a rescue race, pitching shelter tents and pitching pyramidal tents. The meet was won by Co. I, who now acquire possession of the regimental cup until the next annual meet. Cos. K and A were second and third, respectively. Co. K was the previous holder of the regimental cup.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 5, 1913.

Mrs. J. J. Morrow and Capt. Lawrence P. Butler, 4th Inf., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman Butler. Mrs. Gambrell was a guest at a theater party given at the Orpheum by Mrs. Sydney Redding, Sept. 23. The Auction Bridge Club has resumed its meetings for the winter. Mrs. Ellis continues as president and Mrs. Wheatley as secretary. The first meeting was at Mrs. Schoeffel's, and Mrs. Shook won the prize. Those present were Mesdames Graham, Wheatley, Shook, Juennemann, Wyke and Miss Slade and Miss Oliver. Lieut. Ruskin P. Hall was a recent visitor in the post, calling on his former captain, Captain Wyke.

Wednesday night at the club were seen Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Shook, Miss Slade, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Mr. Schmidt, the Misses Schmidt and Mrs. McClellan. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Oliver were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, on Friday.

Mrs. Wheatley entertained the Auction Bridge Club on Wednesday, and Miss Oliver was prize-winner. Present: Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Stevens, Schoeffel, Shook, Ellis, Juennemann, Wyke and Morrow. Miss Slade, accompanied by Virginia and Betty Shook, left for her home in Des Moines on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and children returned to the post on Wednesday, after a most delightful visit at their home in Georgia. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Oliver were dinner and theater guests of Mr. Forrest Richardson, of Omaha, on Wednesday. Those enjoying ladies' night at the club on Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Mr. Doll, General Butler, Mrs. Morrow, Captain Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Schmidt, the Misses Schmidt, Mrs. McClellan, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Captain Waring and Dr. McEnery.

Major and Mrs. Gambrell had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim and Miss Black, of Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had dinner guests on Friday Col. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, of Denver. Colonel Van Deusen left for Fort Riley on Friday for temporary duty.

The theater attractions in Denver, "The Candy Shop" and "The Bird of Paradise," have proven most popular this week and among those from the post who went to see them were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Shook, Miss Slade, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann. Mrs. Juennemann's father, Mr. W. B. Ireland, of Vivian, La., is her guest. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally at supper Sunday for Miss Oliver and Major and Mrs. Shook.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 12, 1913.

Major and Mrs. Burgess had as dinner guests on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Mobile, and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen returned to the post Monday from a month's leave, during which they made enjoyable visits to Washington, New York and Atlanta. Dr. Boggess visited in Mobile Monday, returning Tuesday. Dr. Laughlin returned Thursday from a visit in town. Lieutenant Smith went to Mobile Wednesday to meet his wife and little son, who have been spending the summer with Col. and Mrs. Schumm at Fort Wadsworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow returned Sunday after a two days' visit in Mobile to Mr. and Mrs. Donald. Friday they were among fourteen guests of Mr. Danner of Mobile at a beautiful dinner party at the Battle House.

Dr. and Mrs. Garcia went to Mobile Saturday on a few days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith had as dinner guests on Sunday Mrs. Clisby and her son, Mr. Charles Clisby, of Mobile. The bowling party met Saturday night at the post gymnasium, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained at a delightful supper party.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHARLES.—Born at New York, Oct. 10, 1913, to Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Charles, 17th U.S. Inf., a son, James Glover.

POWELL.—Born at Texas City, Texas, Oct. 10, 1913, a son, Raymond Foster Powell, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Raymond F. Powell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

KINGMAN.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1913, to Lieut. Ralph Wilcox Kingman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kingman, a son, Dan Christie Kingman, 3d, grandson of Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, U.S.A., and of the late Col. Melville A. Cochran, Inf., U.S.A.

LAUBACH.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf., at Easton, Pa., Sept. 30, 1913, a daughter, Alice Frances.

LEWIS.—Born at Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d U.S. Inf., a son.

OLSON.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 1, 1913, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Allan G. Olson, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BARNES—NOONAN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1913, Comdr. Cassius B. Barnes, U.S.N., brother of Capt. Harry C. Barnes, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Elsie Noonan.

CARPER—HELMS.—At Rocky Mount, Va., Oct. 7, 1913, Mr. Norwood Greer Carper and Miss Margaret Annabel Helms, sister of Capt. George W. Helms, 19th U.S. Inf.

COPLAND—CAMPAN.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1913, Miss Charlotte C. Campan, sister of Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, widow of Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., to Mr. Alexander M. Copland.

FIELD—EGERTON.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1913, Ensign Richard Stockton Field, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Egerton.

FRANK—SMITH.—At Annapolis, Md., Oct. 15, 1913, Mr. Edwin Frank and Mrs. Agnes Ruth Smith, widow of Major Lewis Smith, U.S.A., formerly of the Artillery.

GIRARD—EPING.—Oct. 8, 1913, Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., and Miss Charlotte Epping.

RUST—VAIL.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 11, 1913, Mr. Breckenridge C. Rust and Miss Julia Haines Vail, daughter of the late Commander Vail, U.S.N.

SMITH—LEWIS.—At Elkhart, Md., Oct. 15, 1913, Lieut. Julian C. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ella Cannon Lewis.

SMITH—PURDY.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 2, 1913, Ensign William W. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth V. Purdy.

STOLL—ADAMS.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 8, 1913, Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Anna Rolfe Adams.

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WEGGENMANN—LA FORGE.—At New York city, Oct. 8, 1913, Lieut. William Harry Weggenmann, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Virginia Hazard La Forge.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1913, Mr. Richard H. Bishop, son of the late Governor M. Bishop, of Ohio, father of Mrs. W. V. Tomb, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Tomb, U.S.N.

BRAND.—Died at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 17, 1913, Comdr. Charles A. Brand, U.S.N., retired.

BROOKS.—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8, 1913, Augusta W. Brooks, wife of Col. J. C. W. Brooks, U.S.A.

CROWNINSHIELD.—Died at Melrose, Mass., Oct. 15, 1913, Mrs. Mary Bradford Crowninshield, widow of Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

EPPLEY.—Died at Orange, N.J., Oct. 17, 1913, Mr. Francis M. Eppley, father of Mr. Kurtz Eppley, formerly first lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry.

FUGER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, 1913, Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, U.S.A., retired.

JACK.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18, 1913, Mrs. J. T. Jack, mother of Mrs. Herman Hall, wife of Major Herman Hall, 12th U.S. Inf.

MUELLER.—Died at Texas City, Texas, Oct. 16, 1913, Capt. Armin Mueller, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

PAYSON.—Died at Aix, France, July 11, 1913, of paralysis, Capt. (Brevet) Charles Payson, U.S.V., aged seventy-six, 2d Mass. Vol. Cav., M.O.L.L.U.S., uncle of Lieut. Col. F. L. Payson, U.S.A., retired.

PEMBERTON.—Died at Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 12, 1913, Mrs. Julia Gaines Pemberton, widow of Mr. Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle, N.C., and mother of Mrs. J. N. Ferguson, wife of Lieutenant Ferguson, U.S.N.

SACKETT.—Died at Providence, R.I., Oct. 9, 1913, Gen. Frederic M. Sackett, National Guard of Rhode Island, retired, formerly adjutant general, and father of Paymr. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Pierce, 1st Brigade of Massachusetts, in speaking of the necessity of selecting maneuver grounds where an abundant water supply for drinking purposes is handy makes the following common sense suggestions: "In case a good supply of water is not immediately available, I would respectfully suggest hiring ordinary water carts, which could bring water from more distant supplies. This experiment has been tried by troops in this brigade and has proved a great success."

Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Inf.; Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Nathan B. Thurston, Chief G.O.; Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, I.G., and Lieut. William S. Terberry, Chief Surgeon, N.G.N.Y., have been appointed a board to examine candidates for commission for the negro regiment, authorized to be formed last spring. The board will convene after Lieutenant Colonel Thurston, its president, returns from Panama. He holds the rank of colonel by brevet.

It is understood that Major Monson Morris, of the 12th N.Y., will shortly resign on account of business. He is a Spanish War veteran and has been a hard worker for the interests of the regiment.

Capt. Theron R. Strong, of Battery B, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will resign on account of business. He is an assistant district attorney, and has been a member of the Guard since 1903, and has performed excellent work as a battery commander.

Capt. De Witt C. Falls, regimental adjutant, 7th N.Y., has returned from an interesting trip abroad which included a visit to South Africa, France and England. He witnessed army maneuvers in the two latter countries.

The company of the 22d Engineers which will give an exhibition of constructing and demolishing a military bridge at the tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York city, Nov. 3 to 8, will be made up from special details of men from each company. Each company will thus have the opportunity of winning honors in the exhibition.

The entire field hospital equipment of the Massachusetts Militia was set up in Boston on the Common during the Columbus Day parade on Aug. 13, and cases of all kinds were treated during the day. All of the twenty-three tents and equipment were used. In charge of the hospital were Major John D. R. Woodworth, M.C., commanding; Lieut. Oscar A. Dudley, M.C., and Lieut. Leonard W. Hassett, M.C. There were twenty-eight Hospital Corps men and four Red Cross nurses in attendance. The tents were divided into six wards, with accommodations for 156 patients. The field hospital, which attracted great attention, was fed by its own commissary and supplied with water from its special filter. The Ambulance Corps No. 1, Mass. V.M., under Capt. George F. Keenan, M.C.; Lieut. George L. Howland, M.C., and Lieut. Charles R. Morgan, M.C., with thirty-six Hospital Corps men, were in attendance at the Common and along the route, where different aid stations were established.

In the hope of retaining old members in the organization after their terms of enlistment have expired, by making future service more interesting to them, a new scheme is to be tried in Co. F, 7th N.Y. Under the direction of Capt. William S. Covell a schedule of instruction has been prepared by 1st Sergt. Arthur M. Smith, which, it is hoped, will interest the older members of the company by giving them instruction that is given to those in advanced grade, thereby letting the senior men see that their position in length of service is recognized. To increase the efficiency of the senior non-commissioned officers they will be called on to fill higher offices. For this purpose the company is to be divided into classes as follows: Class A—Sergeants, corporals (3d year), privates (5th year); Class B—Corporals (2d year), privates (4th year); Class C—Corporals (1st year) and lance corporals; Class D—Privates (3d year); Class E—Privates (2d year and 1st year); Class F—Cooks and mess sergeant. Cooks also to be assigned to Classes B, D and E. Twenty drills are to be held throughout the season, and the older men will act as instructors to the newer ones. If the men are absent or excused from a drill, they must make up the subject covered. The various classes will cover a wide range of subjects.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Two fine paintings have recently been added to the gallery of portraits of distinguished officers of the 7th N.Y., which grace the walls of the armory. The new portraits are those of well known officers on the staff of Colonel Appleton, Brevet Major Walter Grinnell Schuyler, captain and quartermaster, and Brevet Major James Weston Myers, captain and commissary, who are among the most faithful and energetic officers who ever wore the uniform of the 7th. Both portraits

are full length, and show the officers wearing the distinguished uniform of the 7th, to great advantage. The portraits have been hung in the field and staff room, on either side of the fine portrait of the veteran Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Kipp, who served over fifty years in the 7th.

Major Schuyler first joined the regiment as a private in Company B, Sept. 4, 1871, and is the eldest officer of the regiment in point of service. He was subsequently promoted corporal, Q.M. sergeant and commissary, and was made quartermaster Dec. 31, 1894. He received the brevet of Major April 13, 1900, for faithful service of over twenty-five years, and has attended all duty with the regiment since his enlistment.

Major Myers is the eighth eldest officer in the regiment in point of service, and joined it as a private in Company B, June 22, 1883. He was duly promoted corporal, commissary and sergeant, and reached the grade of regimental commissary, Feb. 18, 1895. Like his comrade, Major Schuyler, he has attended all duty with the regiment. He was awarded the brevet of major Dec. 3, 1903, for faithful service of over twenty-five years. Major Schuyler is the senior captain in the state in relative rank, and Major Myers stands No. 5, in relative rank among the captains. Both officers, who are most highly respected, are tireless in the prosecution of their duties, as in fact are all the officers on the staff of Colonel Appleton, and the latter never has a moment's worry that any member of his staff will fail to "deliver the goods" properly whenever needed. The portraits were presented by the Regimental Athletic Association and some personal friends of the officers.

The newly modeled armory shooting range is now finished and ready for practice, and it is believed is the best equipped and best modeled range in the country, without any doubt. It has eighteen targets, nine of which are used for shooting in the kneeling and prone positions and nine in the standing position. The distance from the firing point to the target is eighty-eight yards. The range is all finished in concrete, with the most modern electric lights, targets, shot registers, etc. There is a light of 240 candle power on each target. There are also nine pistol targets, at ranges of twenty-five and fifty yards.

The shots are registered by a most ingenious electrical device on the scorer's desk, the value of the shots being flashed in different colors. There is also a phone at the scorer's desk, which by an ingenious switch arrangement, connects with every one of the nineteen markers, in the pits. The words "hold" and "remark" can also be flashed to the marker in the butts at each target instantly, from the scorer's desk, which saves the time of phoning.

The bullet stop is a bank of sand, which has been found to be much superior to the steel bullet shield both as regards cost, handiness, and for the health of the markers. The latter when the steel shields were used frequently had to be treated at the hospital for lead dust troubles. The sand bank behind the targets is banked at an angle of forty-five degrees, and is five feet deep at its base. It keeps its shape by wetting down daily, and the lead is easily recovered when desired by sifting. An average of 3,000 shots is fired per night, and each man has to clean his own rifle after shooting. All the ammunition is loaded in the armory. Silhouette and bull's-eye targets are used.

The range was fitted up under the direction of Capt. Henry A. Bostwick, ordnance officer, who was largely responsible for its design, and who has spent an immense amount of time in connection with its rebuilding.

The disks used to mark the targets are of spear head design, as the point of the disk shows exactly where the shot struck, where the round disk does not tell so exactly.

WISCONSIN.

Adjutant General Holway, of Wisconsin, announces under date of Oct. 1, 1913, the retirement of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, upon his own application, after many years of faithful and efficient service, and after giving his record of services says:

"During his administration of the office of the Adjutant General the Wisconsin National Guard has been placed on a high plane of efficiency and is ranked by the War Department as one of the very best organizations of the National Guard of the United States.

"By the retirement of General Boardman the Wisconsin National Guard loses its most efficient and popular officer and commander, and the country the military services of an officer surpassed by no one in sound judgment and reliability. He retired on account of business reasons to the regret of all of his companions in arms."

Upon his own application on account of physical disability Col. Edward H. Grannis, Surgeon General, Wisconsin National Guard, is placed upon the retired list. "Colonel Grannis," says General Holway, "has rendered long and efficient service, both in peace and war. The services rendered by Colonel Grannis has been valuable and efficient, and he leaves the Service with the sincere respect and love of all."

The persons named below, having accepted their appointments on the military staff of the Governor, are assigned to duty as follows, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Brig. Gen. Orlando Holway, The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff; Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Surgeon General.

The Pfister Trophy for the best all round company in the state is awarded to Co. G, 2d Infantry.

The twelve companies of Infantry that, during the armory inspections, conducted by Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., U.S.A., in March, April and May, 1913, received the highest markings, are the following: 1. Co. G, 2d Inf.; 2. Co. E, 2d Inf.; 3. Co. M, 2d Inf.; 4. Co. I, 3d Inf.; 5. Co. H, 1st Inf.; 6. Co. D, 2d Inf.; 7. Co. K, 1st Inf.; 8. Co. K, 2d Inf.; 9. Co. M, 3d Inf.; 10. Co. F, 2d Inf.; 11. Co. I, 2d Inf.; 12. Co. L, 2d Inf.

The twelve companies of Infantry that, during the camp and field inspections, conducted by Gen. Charles King, received the highest markings, are the following: 1. Co. G, 2d Inf.; 2. Co. K, 1st Inf.; 3. Co. C, 2d Inf.; 4. Co. I, 3d Inf.; 5. Co. H, 1st Inf.; 6. Co. D, 2d Inf.; 7. Co. I, 1st Inf.; 8. Co. E, 2d Inf.; 9. Co. A, 3d Inf.; 10. Co. B, 1st Inf.; 11. Co. L, 1st Inf.; 12. Co. B, 2d Inf.

The persons named below, having accepted their appointments on the military staff of the Governor, are assigned to duty as follows, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Brig. Gen. Orlando Holway, The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff, and Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Surgeon General.

OHIO.

Adjutant General Wood, of Ohio, announces the organization of staff departments of the National Guard of the state, as prescribed by the Bureau of Militia Affairs, War Department, in Circular 8, and all the other units of the Guard have been organized to comply with this circular. This organization is as follows:

First Infantry Brigade: Brig. Gen. William V. McMaken, 2d, 6th and 3d Regiments of Infantry.

Second Infantry Brigade: Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, 8th, 5th and 4th Regiments of Infantry.

Unattached Infantry: 7th Regiment of Infantry, 1st Separate Battalion of Infantry, 2d Separate Battalion of Infantry and 9th Separate Battalion of Infantry.

Auxiliary Troops: Corps of Engineers, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, Field Battalion, Signal Corps and Sanitary Troops.

General Wood also announces a progressive program of instruction, divided as follows:

(a) Armory training season, Nov. 1-April 30, to include theoretical and practical instruction in the various schools and armory drills and in general all work preparatory to field training.

(b) Field training season, May 1-Oct. 30, to include practical application of the principles taught in armory training, involving practice marches, camps of instruction, care of men and animals in the field, preparation of food, camp sanitation, reconnaissance, map making, field engineering, combat and field operations, service of security and information, terrain exercises, tactical walks, drafting of orders, night operations, range practice, etc.

(c) While it is recognized that no sharp line can be drawn between the armory training season and the field training season, and that under existing conditions there must of necessity be overlapping, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the essential principle involved in the former is perfecting of troops in theoretical work and the mechanism of drill, while the latter involves application of these principles to field conditions.

The services of Major George C. Saffarans, Inf., inspector-

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No disagreeable odor or taste that scientists find in beer in light bottles.

"It is interesting to note the observation that beer in colorless bottles exposed to diffused light will undergo a change, precipitating a heavy sediment and taking on a disagreeable odor and taste."

Extract from *Die Theorie und Praxis der Malzbereitung und Bierfabrikation*. Published by Director Julius E. Thausing, Leipzig, 1893, Fourth Edition, page 920.

This opinion was rendered impartially and in the interest of science.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. L. B. asks: (1) What is the date of the first examination for candidates for the mobile Army, from civil life, after January, 1914? (2) What is meant by "is less than 20/40 in either eye," as in Par. 6, G.O. 65, War D., 1911? (3) Are candidates who wear glasses admitted to the Army? (4) When the examination papers are graded by the War Department, is any credit given for National Guard service? (5) Is the War Department strict in its rulings in regard to the physical proportions, i.e., weighing too much for respective height? Answer: (1) Perhaps about July 15, 1914. (2) This is an oculist's measure of acuity of vision. (3) Yes; if the glasses correct the defects of vision. (4) Yes; see paragraph 11 of the order to which you refer. (5) Reasonable allowances are made.

G. F. C. asks: Is it possible to obtain a set of examination papers used in former examinations of enlisted men for ordnance sergeant; if so, what method should I employ to secure them? Answer: Apply through the channel.

J. P. asks: Where I could find Q.M. Sergt. August Niemann, last known station Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He served as first sergeant for many years in Co. A, 11th Inf. Answer: Apply to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., giving reason for wanting information.

F. J.—We quote from the "Manual for Courts-martial, etc.": "1. The accused is not of right entitled to counsel, but the privilege is almost invariably conceded, and if refused, such refusal may be ground for the disapproval of the proceedings. 2. The C.O. of a post where a G.C.M. is convened will, at the request of any prisoner who is to be arraigned, detail a suitable officer as counsel for the defense. * * *

F. M.—Candidates for commission from civil life must be between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age. Examinations are held in July. Send to W.D. for circular governing.

J. K.—The time en route to Manila in 1899 does not count double toward retirement.

J. M.—G.O. 40, 1912, War D., publishes regulations governing enlistment in the Q.M. Corps. Assistant bakers are rated as privates first class. See order referred to.

B. A. asks: Could a man enlisting under an assumed name and only seventeen years old now, with eighteen months' service in, have his enlistment papers straightened out at Washington without getting tried by a G.C.M.? (2) Would he receive a heavy sentence? (3) Would it be better to serve the enlistment and then try to have the discharge made out in proper name? Answer: This youth is guilty of fraudulent enlistment and would be discharged without trial and without honor. A minor will not be enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian if he is known to be a minor. See Army Regulations.

O. L. R.—In all examinations where problems are given the proper method is to work out the problem—not merely state the result.

L. R. B. asks: Sergeant, Recruiting Service, desires to go up for pay clerk. Information regarding examinations requested. Answer: The Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1913, provides that "hereafter no further appointments of

instructor, will, as far as possible, be made available for participation in conferences regarding instruction whenever so requested by commanding officers.

This system is inaugurated with a view to the following results: (a) To interest the enlisted man by relieving the monotony of incessant repetitions, thereby encouraging recruitment and re-enlistment; (b) to furnish the rudiments at least of every part of a soldier's education; (c) to develop in each non-commissioned officer a specialty in addition to his general training; (d) to develop among the officers of each company at least one expert drillmaster, and to illustrate the principle of the efficacy of short drills by one who knows as compared to many long drills by one who does not; (e) to relieve the company commander of much of his work by providing his schedule for him in advance; (f) to stimulate the study each week of a small portion of the manuals in preparation for drill night; (g) in general to assure the department by the enforcement of its promulgated schedules that each organization will be prepared for field service and ready for the more advanced work contemplated in camps of instruction.

IDAHO.

From all reports the most instructive period of outdoor training the 2d Regiment of the Idaho N.G. has ever participated in was held this summer at Camp Heyburn.

Governor Haines is having made a number of photographs of the group of officers of the N.G.I., who were present in camp, and will send one to each officer. This is a very good photo and should be preserved as a memento of Camp Heyburn and our genial commander-in-chief.

The following extracts are taken from the inspector-instructor's (Lieut. A. F. Dannemiller, U.S.A.) report to the War Department, pertaining to the 2d Infantry, while in camp at Camp Heyburn:

"In daily inspection of the camp, made by the inspectors, all officers attended. This inspection, where each and every officer could see the best and worst features of the various organizations, did more to keep the camp in a healthy state of police than all orders or regulations on the subject. Each organization strived to outdo the others and, as a consequence, the company tents, stores, company pits, mess shelters and vicinity were models of cleanliness.

"Each and every officer connected with the encampment co-operated in the instruction as specified in the program and it was a pleasure to work with them. One of the most encouraging features of the commissioned officers of the National Guard of Idaho is their willingness and desire to learn military subjects.

"The condition of the property of the various organizations is greatly improved, but more systematic care is necessary to keep the condition of small-arms in proper shape during the winter months. It has been recommended that a few minutes just before drill period be devoted to cleaning and oiling rifles.

"The encampment was widely advertised and during the time in camp we hired a press agent, who lived in camp, took notes and sent communications to all papers of consequence in this state and nearby states.

"The feeling of the public in this vicinity toward the National Guard is greatly improved. We strived to have a model in every particular. The officers and men conducted themselves in a soldierly manner at all times and thereby gained the confidence and respect of the public at large.

"I desire to testify to the fine spirit shown and to the conscientious work performed by those present at the last encampment. Their interest was displayed at all times and they are to be congratulated upon their earnestness and excellent showing made.

A Jimmy Pipe o' Peace

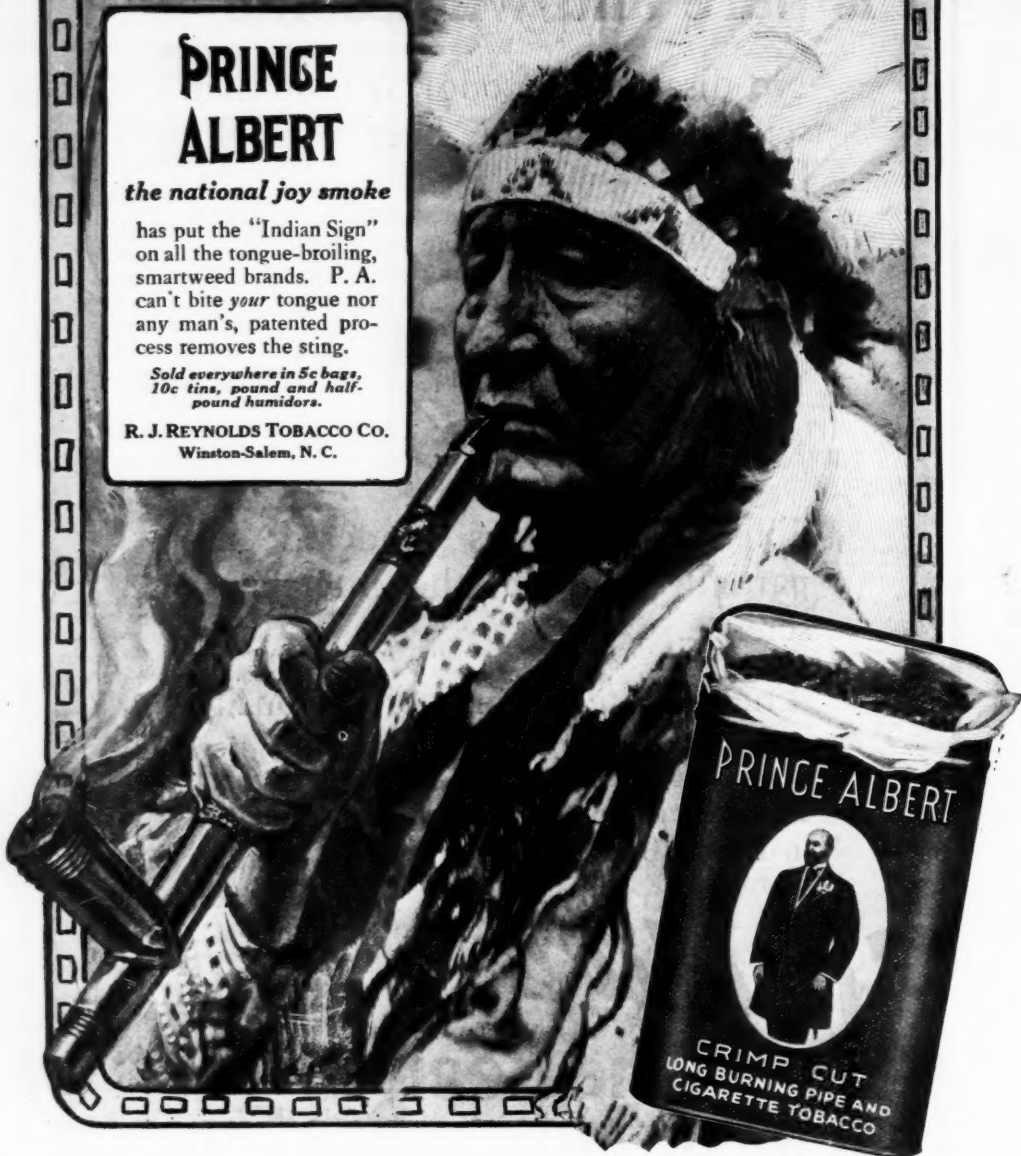
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Winston-Salem, N. C.



pay clerks shall be made." Address the Chief, Q.M.C., regarding examinations as Q.M. sergeant. See paragraph on page 145, our issue of Oct. 4.

H. W. H.—The W.D. does not publish a register showing those on the eligible list for commission in the Volunteer forces in event of war. When the time comes for appointing such officers these eligibles would be re-examined and appointed to the offices vacant, for which they would be fitted, and in accordance with the legal restrictions as to age for grade and proportion to states of the Union. An enlisted man accepting commission in the Volunteer Army, later returning to the Regular Army as an enlisted man, would re-enter his old period, but not immediately his old grade unless there were vacancies in such grade. The law of Jan. 21, 1903, prescribes method of securing eligible list and appointing therefrom.

E. J. M.—The highest pay in the Navy for a paymaster with rank of rear admiral on the retired list of the U.S. Navy is \$4,500 per annum, which is three-quarters of the active sea pay of the grade. The law of March 4, 1913, referred to, does not give active duty pay to retired officers.

W. W. R. asks: Enlisted Jan. 3, 1906; discharged for convenience of Government Nov. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1907; discharged Nov. 15, 1910; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1910, on present enlistment. What is my period? Answer: On May 11, 1908, when the new pay law went into effect, you had less than three years' service, and were consequently in your first period, there remaining until end of then current enlistment. You are in second period.

K. T.—The bill to pension Spanish War widows has not been passed.

P. A. H.—See A.R. 1368 as to your right to extra pay as sharpshooter. You are entitled to same for one year in your re-enlistment.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 5, 1913.

Since the weather has turned so much cooler, several people have gotten out their roller skates and can be seen upon the asphalt tennis court from four to six p.m. Lieut. W. H. Garrison returned to Fort Meade Monday.

The band left Monday for Douglas, Wyo., where they will remain during fair week. They went on the train, their horses having been taken by the troops overland.

Capt. and Mrs. Huggins entertained very prettily at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Miss Hartnett and Miss Colladay.

The garrison was turned out with full packs for muster on Tuesday. There were only three troops out, D, B and C (A being on guard), which made a very small display.

Mrs. Walker and small son, Dick, accompanied by Miss Lowe, made the excursion trip to the Douglas Fair on Wednesday, returning Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot entertained with two tables of bridge on Wednesday evening for Miss Hartnett, Major and Mrs. Huggins, Capt. and Mrs. Huggins and Mr. Habegger. Mrs. Huggins held high score, winning a silver tea ball. After the game a Dutch supper was served. Mrs. Scott made the trip to Douglas, Wyo., on Thursday to witness the fair. Mrs. Sichel has organized a choir for the Episcopal

services and will be the organist; Mrs. Craig, Miss Poudre, Lieutenants Talbot and Smith are the choir.

Mr. Habegger's dinner guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Friday Capt. and Mrs. Cass gave a very pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Huggins entertained Lieutenant Smith at dinner. Several automobiles full of people from Edgemont, S.D., made a visit to the post Saturday and were shown about the garrison by Lieutenant Henry.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 4, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen arrived on Sunday, having motored from Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Van Deusen went to Sherbrooke, P.Q., the next day, to make a brief visit to her parents, rejoining her husband here on Friday. They left Saturday for their new station, Fort Riley, Lieutenant Van Deusen having been transferred to the 13th Cavalry. This garrison sincerely regrets their departure. Mrs. Fleming was hostess at a delightful auction party on Tuesday evening, when her guests were Mesdames Gresham, Bartlett, Phillips, Abbott, McCracken, Brant, Luhn, Evans, Lyster, Cavanaugh, Rutherford and Blaine. The prizes, dainty guest towels, were won by Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Blaine. Mrs. Abbott entertained attractively with a Sunday supper on Sept. 28, her guests being Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Brant and Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten, of Burlington, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn were hosts at a charming supper party last Sunday, entertaining Mrs. Apington, Miss Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard and Dr. Baker. Mrs. Lyster and Mrs. Rutherford were among those who enjoyed the "autumn-leaf excursion" on the lake last Saturday, spending several hours in Plattsburg.

A highly enjoyable one-step party was given on Monday evening by Mrs. Hazzard in honor of her sister, Mrs. McIntyre. The guests were Mesdames Houston, Colley, Richard, Phillips, Bartlett, Abbott, Boyd, Babcock, Brant, Riggs and Cavanaugh. The lack of gentlemen partners was compensated for by the fact that half the guests appeared in masculine habiliments, and adequately acted the part of gallant beaux. Dr. Carroll D. Baker spent Sunday on the post, gathering up his belongings and bidding farewell to his friends, as he is leaving the Medical Reserve Corps. His friends at Ethan Allen are genuinely sorry to say good-bye to him, but they feel that the Army's loss is the Navy's gain, and wish him the best of luck in his new field. Mrs. Fosdick was hostess at a matinee party on Tuesday, giving her guests a treat in the moving picture reproduction of Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Those enjoying her hospitality were Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Colley, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Riggs. Mrs. Hazzard and Mrs. McIntyre dined informally with Mrs. Cavanaugh on Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Nelson, of Derby Line, Vt., are guests for the week-end of their daughter, Mrs. Apington. They expect to leave next Monday for Winnipeg, Canada, to visit for a time their daughter, Mrs. Flanders. Colonel Swigert and Mrs. McIntyre left Thursday for Fort Sill, having been guests of Mrs. Hazzard. Captain Hazzard returned on Tuesday last from Winchester, coming home ahead of the regiment to pick up the horses that had been left along the route on the march

to Virginia. Mrs. Byram and Miss Cornelia Byram made a flying visit to New York last week, arriving there on Wednesday, in time to experience the great rain storm and flood, and returning to Fort Ethan Allen Friday. On Wednesday Mrs. Boyd entertained charmingly at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Babcock and Lieutenant Van Deusen.

Mrs. Brant gave a small bridge party on Saturday afternoon, when her guests were Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Colley, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Abbott. Mrs. Bartlett entertained informally at tea on Thursday. Mrs. Wilson left on Saturday for a week's visit in Washington, during the time the Provisional Cavalry Brigade is to be encamped there.

The arrival by freight of the boxes and chests of camp equipment from Winchester is one of the best indications so far that our troops are really on route home. Their stop-over in Washington, however, will bring their homecoming date so late as to make the summer maneuver cover one-third of a year, making the wives here feel that now they have something in common with their Navy sisters.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 1, 1913.

The cruiser Pittsburgh will arrive this evening and during her ten days' stay there will be a round of entertaining, for Mare Island is not the Pittsburgh's home yard and the orders sending her here come as a welcome surprise. Urgent repairs which can not be postponed until after the Portola Festival in San Francisco the latter part of this month, when the Pittsburgh will be free to go to her home yard, are responsible.

One of the large affairs of the week was the card party given by Mrs. Stacy Potts at her Vallejo home in honor of her two daughters, Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, recent arrivals from Bremerton. Bridge and hearts served as a diversion, the prizes being won by Mrs. C. F. Brooks, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Mrs. Norman Kirk, Mrs. A. W. Doran, Mrs. Mary Turner and Mrs. T. J. J. See. Mrs. Lawton will be joined shortly by Lieutenant Lawton, when they will go East, the latter having completed his tour in charge of the hydrographic office at Port Townsend. Aboard the Cleveland last week the officers entertained at a matinee hop, practically all the dancing people of the yard being in attendance. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole entertained informally last week for Madam Lyman, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brooks and Mrs. Anderson. Madam Lyman, mother of Capt. C. H. Lyman, left for her home in Washington, D.C., last Friday, going by way of Lake Tahoe. Her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Brooks, and Mr. Brooks accompanied her. Thursday last was marked by the dance given by P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Cole in honor of Miss Alice Jones, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, and Miss Johnson, who has been here as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Ramona McCudden, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Schwable, P.A. Paymr. J. P. Helm, Constr. P. H. Lauman and Lee S. Border, P.A. Paymr. S. S. Dickinson, Civil Engr. Norman Smith, Capt. B. W. Sibley, Mr. Kirran, of the Glacier, Lieutenant Heim and one or two others. Miss Ruth Hascal entertained at an informal dance for the younger set. Miss Johnson has left for her home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Manley F. Gates experienced a slight accident when the horse which she was riding slipped and fell.

Red blossoms were the decorations at the dinner given by Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay last week for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Standley. Mrs. Charles M. Ray's convalescence from her illness seemed so satisfactory that she has been going out for the last few weeks, but overestimated her strength and finds she must again remain quiet for a time at least. Mrs. John B. Milton, from San Francisco, spent a day or two in Vallejo as the guest of Mrs. Potts and was warmly greeted by old friends. Madam Irwin has gone to Seattle on an extended visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin. Mrs. M. Adah W. Heaton, of Washington, D.C., and New York, accompanied by her son, J. H. Heaton, of Seattle, spent several days here last week with Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett. Mrs. Bennett has also been entertaining Mrs. A. Crofton, of San Francisco. Mrs. Bennett entertained the bridge club last Monday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Crose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Crofton, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, P.A. Paymr. J. P. Helm, Civil Engr. Norman Smith and Lieut. J. J. McCracken.

Capt. W. M. Crose, who has been in the North as member of a joint Army and Navy board on fortifications, has returned to the yard. Capt. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., recently relieved at Guam, has arrived here for treatment at the naval hospital. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brackett and their little son, who are now occupying apartments at Vallejo.

The Yorktown and Justin both arrived at the yard this week, the latter from San Diego for coal, stores and minor repairs. The Yorktown came for repairs. Her officers have recommended that her boilers be retubed, and a survey will be held to-morrow. The Glacier will sail from here next week for Mexican waters. The Buffalo also will be ready for service at an early date. The Nanshan arrived Sunday, only to receive orders to proceed to California City for coal, preparatory to returning to Mexico.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 9, 1913.

Madam M. Adah W. Heaton, of New York and Washington, D.C., and her son, J. H. Heaton, of Seattle, spent several days at the yard as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett. Madam Heaton has been making a tour of the coast, but has now left for her Eastern homes. Mrs. Bennett also had as her guest last week Mrs. A. Crofton, of San Francisco, and during the latter's stay at the yard entertained the Card Club, and additional guests for an extra table. The players were Mrs. Crofton, Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Lieut. John A. McCracken, P.A. Paymr. James P. Helm and Civil Engr. Norman Smith.

Miss Ruth Hascal was the hostess at an informal dance one evening last week, among her guests being Miss Alice Jones, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Ramona McCudden, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Civil Engr. Norman Smith, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee C. Border, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson and several others. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Kempf returned last Friday from a month's visit to Lake Tahoe, where they have been the guests of the latter's mother at her country home there. Word from Seattle is to the effect that Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, who, with Mrs. Ruhm, went North a couple of months ago, has been confined to a hospital in that city, but is now rapidly recovering his health. He was expected back at Mare Island about Nov. 1, but it is possible that his leave may be extended.

Med. Dir. Oliver D. Norton, after hospital treatment and a sick leave, returned to the station last week. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Bradshaw are receiving a cordial welcome to the yard while the Yorktown is under repairs here. They have apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo. Miss Nina Blow is here for a couple of weeks' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller had dinner in honor of Lieut. Charles J. Miller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Miller just before their departure on the last transport to spend three weeks at Honolulu, afterward going to Guam and the Philippines. The dinner guests included Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley and Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe.

With the arrival of the Pittsburgh a number of the wives

of officers have taken apartments in Vallejo. Mrs. Laurin S. Willis and Captain Willis, U.S.M.C., who are stopping at the Collins, last evening entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner aboard the cruiser, the table being stretched from one end of the wardroom to the other. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Myron S. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schvabe, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard B. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer, Lieutenant Commander Enoch, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman and Lieut. C. T. Baughman. Dancing was enjoyed. Mrs. George W. Shepard will leave to-morrow for the East, to visit relatives during the absence of Passed Assistant Surgeon Shepard aboard the Glacier. P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker has joined Mrs. Baker at her home here. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley entertained informally at cards last Monday evening for Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Mrs. George A. McKay, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mrs. Joseph Fyfe, Mrs. Philip J. Willett, Major Charles S. Hill, Civil Engr. Norman Smith and P.A. Paymr. Joseph Fyfe.

Miss Alice Jones, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, left yesterday for her home in Birmingham, Ala. P.A. Surg. Lindsay C. Whiteside is to leave the yard, transferred to the Jupiter. Dr. and Mrs. Whiteside are living in Vallejo. P.A. Surg. Francis Munson, from the Jupiter, has been ordered to the hospital for treatment. Capt. and Mrs. William W. Gilmer are at the Hotel St. Vincent, in Vallejo, while the Pittsburgh is at the yard. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard B. Barry are at the Collins, as are also Lieut. and Mrs. Kidd, both officers being attached to the Pittsburgh.

The repairs on the Yorktown will be completed in time for her to leave here early in November for Corinto, to relieve the Denver, which will come to Mare Island for repairs. In the meantime the Yorktown is to go to San Francisco for the Portola celebration, Oct. 22 to 25, being among several vessels which will be in the harbor at that time. The Glacier is due to leave Nov. 3 for Mexico, carrying stores. The Nanshan, loading coal at California City, is to sail for Mexican waters on Saturday. The South Dakota, relieved by the Maryland, arrived in the lower bay to-day. The torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins came to the yard yesterday, from San Diego, as the result of cracking one of her cylinders during her recent speed trials there. There is a probability that the ship will be placed in reserve here for several months.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 6, 1913.

Companies E and F, with the band, under the command of Major George B. Duncan, returned Saturday from Louisville, Ky., where they took part in the Perry celebration held in that city. The Fort Thomas Lodge of Masons gave a dance and reception on Saturday evening at the post gymnasium. Many of the officers and ladies of the garrison and citizens of the Kentucky Highlands enjoyed the evening. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the city. Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Smith gave a very delightful dinner Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Kinney, wife of Captain Kinney, is expected home next week from New York, where she is the guest of relatives.

While in Louisville the officers of the 9th were most graciously entertained and welcomed. During their stay in the city the various clubs were thrown open to them and many elaborate functions were given in their honor.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Doerr celebrated their wooden wedding anniversary on Monday evening. The table decorations and favors were appropriately carried out and cards were enjoyed by the many guests present. Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb gave a pretty dinner on Friday. A number of the post children have joined the Altamont dancing class on Saturday afternoons. About sixty-two children attended the first afternoon. Dr. Harry N. Dieber, acting dental surgeon, who has been at the Officers' Club, left Friday on a twenty days' leave before going to his new station in Honolulu.

Sergeant Cable's daughter, who has been quarantined with diphtheria, is getting along nicely and will soon be out again. The automobile owned by Capt. George P. Peed, Med. Corps, was wrecked on Sunday. The steering gear broke and the chauffeur lost control of the car, which turned over and was a complete wreck. Captain Peed was not in the machine at the time and from all reports no one was injured. Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts left on Tuesday for a month's leave, to be the guests of relatives in New York state. During the absence of the Chaplain there will be no moving picture show in connection with the band concerts.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 7, 1913.

With the visits of General Bari and Secretary of War Garrison and the coming in of the Atlantic Fleet, this has been a gay week. Major Gen. José Bari, chief of the Artillery branch of the Chilean army, spent yesterday here as the guest of Col. Ira A. Haynes. General Bari, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver and Major William Chamberlaine, arrived on the Washington steamer. They were met at the wharf by Colonel Haynes, his staff, a company of Coast Artillery and the 4th U.S. Artillery band, who escorted the visitors to the Chamberlin Hotel. The big guns belched forth a salute, and a little later "the court of honor" salute was fired. After a breakfast General Bari was taken on a sight-seeing trip around the post and a special dress parade was given in his honor. At the Artillery School building he witnessed the "war game" by the student officers. He was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Chamberlin by General Weaver, at which a number of the officers here were present. Capt. Daniel Venezuela and Commander Costa, of the Chilean army and navy, were guests at the luncheon. During the afternoon the General witnessed mortar target practice, and later target work with the immense 12-inch guns. Just before leaving for Washington he was tendered a reception at the Officers' Club. General Bari's visit to the United States is for the purpose of studying conditions and methods used in the Artillery branch of our Army.

On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes entertained with a luncheon for Secretary and Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, General Weaver, Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major W. R. Smith and Major W. E. Cole. The same afternoon a tea was given at the club for Mrs. Garrison, to meet a few ladies of the post, including Mesdames Richard L. McKenny, Kenneth Masteller, Richard C. Marshall, H. C. Barnes, C. C. Carter, Clifford L. Corbin, George Wildrick, Allen Kimberly and John G. Hotz. Mrs. Morgan, of Springfield, Ill., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Haynes. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Masteller gave a club supper on Saturday. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Major G. A. Nugent and Major T. C. Lyster. Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, who has been visiting here, left for Washington last evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hotz gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Capt. John McBride. Col. and Mrs. Haynes gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Wednesday for General Weaver, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Col. Henry C. Davis, Mrs. Holcombe, Col. Thomas Ridgway, Mrs. Marshall, Col. C. A. Bennett, Mrs. Carter, Major William Smith, Mrs. Bradley, Major Cole, Mrs. F. C. Jewell, Col. E. M. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Percy Willis, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Herr.

Mrs. John T. Rowe has gone to Baltimore to visit her parents. Rear Admiral W. C. Wise is back at the Chamberlin for the winter after a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, at Fort Williams. Mrs. Harry L. Pettus and her guest, Miss Herron, left for Washington Friday.

Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained with an informal tea on Monday for Mrs. Guy Mix, Mrs. Jewell, Miss Selby Zell, Miss Herron, Miss Pullman, Lieutenants Copthorn, Iglehart, French, Purnell, Carlisle and Gillespie. Capt. and Mrs. Jewell entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix entertained at dinner Monday for Miss Herron. Miss Emily Hughes, Lieutenants Copthorn and Gillespie, Col. John W. Pullman is home again after spending a week in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a club supper Saturday for

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Miss Selby Zell, Miss Perkins, Lieutenants Duvall and Carlisle.

The young bachelors of the post gave a tea Friday afternoon for Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Mix, Misses Zell, Cobb, Perkins and Hughes. Major A. A. Pruden, the new Chaplain, has arrived and has taken the Hamilton quarters, on the main street. Miss Emily Hughes is the guest of Mrs. Holcombe for a week, before joining her mother at Fort Howard, where they will spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Offner Hope. Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, Miss Zell and Lieutenant Weeks. Miss Perkins, of Norfolk, sister of Lieutenant Perkins, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Lieut. and Mrs. Mix gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieutenants Copthorn, McNair and Hughes, U.S.N. Miss Laura Winder Marshall gave a party Friday afternoon in honor of her birthday. The first post hop of the season was given Friday evening in the assembly room of the Artillery School and was largely attended. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. Carter gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Misses Zell, Perkins and Hughes, Lieutenants Duvall, Frank, Carlisle, Sutton, Perkins and Keene.

For the purpose of engaging in the annual fall target practice, and later sailing from Hampton Roads on a tour of European countries, the ships of the Atlantic Fleet have now assembled here, and will remain until Oct. 15.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1913.

Sunday a special boat took Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Williford, Miss Mildred La Forge, Ensign Montgomery and Mrs. Worcester, Marguerite and Francis Steger and Margaret Robinson over to Fort Mansfield, where the companies were in camp. The band played a beautiful farewell concert for Col. and Mrs. Davis, escorting them to the boat. It was a most touching sight as the boat steamed away to hear the band playing "Fort Wright" and see the soldiers all cheering, hats waving, officers with hats in hand, and with the camp as a background it was most picturesque. Col. and Mrs. Davis said good-bye to their numerous friends Tuesday morning, when they left for their new station, Fort Winfield Scott. They will stop a few days at New York, Washington and Chicago on their way.

Ensign Montgomery spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Pratt. On Wednesday Mrs. Nugent had Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Pratt and Miss Montgomery to luncheon with her at the Mohican. Later they went to the matinee. Mrs. Williford entertained with a card party for Mrs. Davis on Saturday. Others present were Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bosley and Mrs. Waterhouse. Prizes were won by Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Waterhouse served. Col. and Mrs. Davis were dinner guests of Mrs. Montagne on Friday.

A beautiful "contribution" dinner was given at Mrs. Robinson's Monday night for Col. and Mrs. Davis. The house was artistically decorated with palms and Japanese lights. The table was decorated with red dahlias banked in the center, on top of which was a large red engine "The Davis Special." Reaching to each place were red ribbon streamers, to which were tied suit cases, hat boxes, trunks and bags of every description, all "packed" with almonds. The place-cards were attractive postal cards of California. After dinner music was much enjoyed; Mrs. Bosley and Mrs. Robinson sang. The guests were Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Williford, Kathleen Moses and Dr. and Mrs. Bosley.

Miss Mary Harris left Fort Terry, where she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Worcester. Lieutenant Wood spent Monday night at Fort Terry, to be at the farewell party given for Miss Hunter and Miss Harris. Miss Celeste Hunter left Tuesday for New York, after spending a delightful summer with her mother, Mrs. Worcester. Mrs. Waterhouse was hostess at a charming "kitchen shower" for Miss La Forge and Miss Mildred La Forge on Thursday. Miss La Forge received a ball of twine which she and Miss Mildred wound up, finding attractive kitchenware hid in different rooms, and at the end a toast to the two coming brides. Those present were Mrs. La Forge, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Williford, Mrs. Wallace and her mother, Mrs. Beatie; Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Bosley and Mrs. Robinson; Colonel Davis, Major Waterhouse, Captain Cardwell, Dr. Bosley, Captain Robinson and Mr. La Forge came in for tea, served by Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Williford.

Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. La Forge and Miss Mildred La Forge went to New York, to be at the wedding of Miss Virginia La Forge and Lieut. William H. Weggenmann, C.A.C., which will take place Wednesday at St. Thomas's Church. After a leave of a month, spent mostly in New York, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann will return to Fort Wright. Wednesday little Polly Edmunds celebrated her fifth birthday with a birthday supper for her little friends, Margaret Robinson, Ullee and Adelaide Wallace, Margaret and Frances Steger, Bettie Hase, Fredrika Williford and Crede Cardwell. Tuesday afternoon the government boat Rowell made a special trip to Stonington. Those that went were Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Moses, Kathleen Moses, Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Williford and Mrs. Hase. The officers who were en-

camped there joined them and all had dinner at the Stonington Inn. After dinner the band arrived and a most delightful dance was held. The Inn, which is most artistic and attractive, was thrown open to the officers and their wives.

Since the departure of Colonel Davis and before the return of the troops Captain Cardwell is in command of the post. After the return of troops Major Moses will command Fort Wright and Major Wheeler the district until Colonel Barrette arrives. Mrs. Montagne, a summer cottager, who has been lovely to the Army people, left Tuesday for her home in New York.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1913.

Unless a lieutenant colonel is sent to this post Major Henry H. Bandholtz will be in command at Fort Porter, as he has been ordered here. Until recently the Major has been brigadier general of the Constabulary in the Philippine Islands. It is delightful to see some life in the garrison once more. These October days have been warm and glorious, so that drills in the morning and dress parade have been the order of the entire week. Capt. Charles H. Paine has been in command.

On Oct. 17 Major and Mrs. Munroe McFarland leave for Washington, their new home, while the Major is on the General Staff. Jean and Ruth are to be the little flower girls at the wedding of their cousin, Miss Alison Mann, on Wednesday and are to wear cute little Dutch caps and white dresses, with wreaths of pink roses in them. Mrs. McFarland's costume is an exquisite French creation of pale yellow meteor crepe with touches of pink and lovely soft lace.

Mrs. S. S. Paine invited Mrs. Joseph T. Cook and friends in the garrison for bridge on Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams gave a handsome dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Munroe McFarland and Capt. John F. Madden, of Fort Niagara. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer, of Chicago, return home on Tuesday, having been with their daughter, Mrs. Chaffin, for some weeks. Mrs. Gladding and Misses Mary and Frances Gladding arrive this week to make a visit to Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams. The young ladies and Mrs. Gladding are en route to Indianapolis after a summer in the East.

Captain Madden's friends are disappointed that he is not to be stationed at Fort Porter this winter. He will make a visit in the near future to Capt. Charles H. Paine. Mrs. William Wren, Miss Wren and Miss Bonnell were in the city, at the Hotel Lenox, last week. Miss Wren will be married in November to Mr. Walter Idema, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a promising young business man. Mrs. Wren and Miss Bonnell will spend the winter in California.

Mrs. Plummer, wife of Col. Edward H. Plummer, was in Buffalo last week to see old friends. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman spent the week-end in Rochester, guests of Capt. and Mrs. William A. Campbell. On Friday Major and Mrs. Frank Andrus gave a beautifully appointed dinner of ten covers for their daughter, Miss Katherine Andrus, and her young friends. Lieut. Frank K. Chappin, after a visit of a month to his parents here, left a few days ago to join the 8th Cavalry, in the Philippines. Miss Mitchell spent the week-end with Mrs. Peter Porter, in Tonawanda, N.Y.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Oct. 5, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet, Miss Helen Moffet, Teddy and Lula Moffet left Monday for San Francisco, to sail Oct. 5 for the Philippines. Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Foster entertained at supper Saturday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Miss Loughborough and Dr. Lauderdale. Sunday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Miss Elliot, Miss Loughborough, the Misses Clarke, Captain Oliver, Dr. Lauderdale, Lieutenants Robins and Taubee.

Capt. and Mrs. Morgan entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Moffet and Lieutenant Patterson. Dr. Lauderdale, who has been here for twenty days, left Friday for Fort Snelling, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet, Mrs. Morse, Miss Helen Moffet, Teddy and Lula Moffet. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize had supper for Major and Mrs. Elliot, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Elliot, Miss Waltz, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Robins, Garrison, Taubee, Patterson and Dr. Lauderdale.

Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards entertained at dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Robins and Patterson, Major and Mrs. Elliot had dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Foster and Dr. Lauderdale. Lieutenant Garrison returned to the post Tuesday evening, having spent a few days' leave at Fort Robinson.

Lieutenants Edwards, Robins, Taubee, Garrison and Patterson, Sergeants Gossie and Mitchell and Corporal Perry have been practicing polo every day for a week, getting ready for the fair at Rapid City, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Lieut. Col. J. T. Clarke, Major Elliot, Captains Morgan and Dolph spent two

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days fishing at Davenport's Dam last week. Lieutenants Edwards and Taulbee, Mr. Ferringy and Sergeant Cook went duck shooting Saturday afternoon. They went to Nine-Mile Creek and spent the night, returning Sunday afternoon.

Little Marjorie Maize celebrated her fourth birthday Saturday afternoon. Her guests were Marion Morgan, Louise and Cyrus Dolph, Frances and William Edwards, Ruth Foster and Belle Stevens. The bowling alley has been opened this week. Those who bowled Saturday afternoon were Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Lieutenants Robins and Garrison.

The Rapid City baseball team played the post team on the Fort Meade diamond last Sunday. The score was Fort Meade 7, Rapid City 2. Troop K left early this morning for the fair at Rapid City. Captain Gienty is in command.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 12, 1913.

Participation in the many functions connected with the celebration of the seventh convention of the National German-American Alliance in St. Louis has made this a busy week for most of the officers at this depot. On Monday afternoon the visitors were taken in automobiles to see St. Louis. A banquet followed in the evening at the Liederkranz Club. The officers present were Col. J. H. Beacom, Lieut. Col. T. W. Griffith, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. F. H. Burr, from Jefferson Barracks, and Col. T. U. Raymond, from St. Louis. They occupied seats immediately in front of the speakers.

On Wednesday afternoon Lieut. Col. A. B. Donnelly, Major R. E. Gruner and Capt. A. C. Gruner, National Guard, Mo., motored to Jefferson Barracks with Alfred Geissler, German Consul General in Chicago; Ritter von Straszewski, Austrian Consul in St. Louis, and Rembert von Muenchhausen. In their honor a special salute was fired and the band program was composed principally of German airs. After witnessing the parade they were entertained at the quarters of Col. J. H. Beacom, who invited all the officers to meet them.

On Wednesday the officers and ladies of the post were invited to a "Savage Fest" at the Coliseum, in St. Louis, given in honor of the visitors at the German centennial celebration. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones and Miss Ethel Jones were present. On Thursday evening a battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. T. W. Griffith, went to St. Louis in a special train to form a part of the parade in the German celebration. The Missouri National Guard and the Naval Reserves also participated in the event. There were sixteen bands, including the depot band, several illuminated floats and a large number of mounted escorts. The parade was a great success and was three miles long.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had as guests to supper Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. Neilly. Major and Mrs. J. R. Kean, M.C., who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, left on Monday, accompanied by their son and daughter, for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On Tuesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. F. G. Lawton's. Those present were Mesdames Baldwin, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, W. W. Merrill, J. A. McAllister, Miss Elizabeth Keyes and Miss Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Merrill.

On Tuesday evening a special car took a large number of the officers and ladies of the post to the Veiled Prophet ball at the Coliseum. This, the most important affair of the St. Louis social season, was a great success. Present from Jefferson Barracks were Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Miss Elizabeth Keyes, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Blanche Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Lieut. J. C. Peterson, Lieut. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Jack Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister and Miss Irene Parsons. After the ball Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury entertained a party of friends at supper.

Mrs. Talbot Smith left on Wednesday for Morristown, N.J., to spend some weeks with friends. Lieutenant Smith obtained a two days' leave and accompanied her part of the way. On Wednesday Capt. F. H. Lomax was host at an informal dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Mrs. Neilly and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster had as guests to dinner Col. J. H. Beacom, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Farmer.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill motored to St. Louis with a party of friends to see the parade. Later they were joined by Col. T. W. Griffith and motored to the Sunset Inn Country Club for supper. Others present were Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Capt.

and Mrs. G. W. England. On Thursday evening Mrs. W. W. Merrill was hostess at an informal bridge party. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister had as guests to dinner Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. Neilly. Lieut. G. L. Qualls, M.C., on leave, spent Saturday in Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury on his way to Texas City, Texas.

Mrs. J. A. McAllister on Saturday had a severe fall, sustaining a compound fracture of the ankle which it is feared will keep her confined to the house for about six weeks. On Saturday Col. H. F. Kingsbury, Inspector General, arrived at Jefferson Barracks. During his stay he was the guest of Col. J. H. Beacom. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill motored to St. Louis with a party of friends to see Miss Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper" at the Olympic Theater. On Sunday Mrs. W. E. Merrill arrived at Jefferson Barracks, to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., is relieved from general recruiting service and duty at St. Louis and will join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. Miss Julia Crosby and her mother, Mrs. W. D. Crosby, who have been visiting Mrs. J. D. P. Francis, of St. Louis, have left to join Major Crosby at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Post Q.M. Sergt. J. R. Baker and family departed on Wednesday for the Presidio of San Francisco, where they will be guests of Sergt. and Mrs. Karigan until Nov. 5, when they sail for the Philippines.

On Sunday afternoon the St. Louis County baseball team played the post team, the post winning by 5 to 4.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Oct. 12, 1913.

The Fall Musical Festival opened in Portland on Monday evening. The government boat made a special trip and a number of the garrison availed themselves of this opportunity to hear Madame Schumann Heink sing. The festival continued for three days, and at each of the two daily performances Forts Williams and McKinley were well represented. Monday evening has been set aside as ladies' night at the bowling alley, and judging from the opening occasion last week it promises to be a very popular diversion during the winter.

On Wednesday Lieutenants Rose, Strong, Pendleton, Seybt, Armstrong and French gave an elaborate dinner for Miss Butterfield, of New York; Misses King and Robinson, of Portland, and Miss Holland, of Fort Williams, and the chaperones, Capt. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith. Miss Faas, who sang charmingly at the Fall Festival, has been spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. Echols. Mrs. Campbell, of Texas, who has spent the last year here with her sister, Mrs. William De Sombre, left on Thursday for Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Laurence C. Brown, having closed her summer place at Biddeford Pool, spent the week-end at Fort Williams visiting Mrs. Cravens, before going to Boston and New York. Miss Armstrong, of New York, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, at Fort Williams. On Wednesday Captain Zollars gave a stag dinner at his home in Fort Williams for a number of Portland friends. The bachelors at Fort McKinley gave a charming dance on Wednesday evening at the post exchange, which was transformed into a bower of loveliness with flags and autumn leaves. The Fort Williams garrison were expected, but, owing to a dense fog the boat was unable to run, and the young ladies who came from Portland in the afternoon had to remain over night as guests of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Meyer. Delicious punch was served and the music was exceedingly good. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. Bevans, Mrs. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieutenants Seybt, Rose, Strong, French, Armstrong and Pendleton.

Major Bevans left on Monday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to take his test ride. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars have returned to Fort Williams after spending a few days in Boston.

Under the auspices of the McKinley branch of the Army Relief, moving pictures were given in the post exchange on Thursday evening. Twice the usual number of films were shown and an admission of twenty-five cents was charged. As the soldiers responded liberally, a nice little sum was made.

The hunting season has opened and a number of parties have gone into the mountains from McKinley. Half a dozen beautiful bucks have been sent back to the post as proof that it has been a successful trip. The extraordinary attraction at the Jefferson Theater, in Portland, of the three famous stars, Gertrude Hoffman, Madame Polaire and Lady Constance Richardson, on Saturday brought forth a large delegation of Army people, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. Cravens, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage, Lieutenant Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. M. S. Armstrong, from Fort Williams; Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles,

Capt. and Mrs. De Sombre, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag, Lieutenants Pendleton, French, Armstrong, Rose and Seybt.

Chaplain Smith, who has just reported to this district, held services at McKinley on Sunday. Mrs. Pelot, of Williams, is visiting her home in Kansas. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Merriam are now located on Spring street, in Portland.

The Artillery work for the winter has begun with the Maine National Guard, under the instruction of Captain Merriam.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 4, 1913.

Mrs. Willis Uline was hostess Tuesday at a delightful bridge tea given in compliment to Mrs. Frank D. Webster before her departure. The rooms were bright with yellow flowers. After the game of auction had been enjoyed a tea followed, at which Mrs. F. C. Richmond, Mrs. A. O. Seaman and Mrs. George Rust assisted the hostess. Prizes at the tables were won by Mrs. Webster, Mrs. John M. Craig, Mrs. Ida Atherton, Mrs. A. W. Foreman and Mrs. S. A. Whitney. The same evening the members of the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois gave a delightful dinner at the University Club for Major and Mrs. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson B. Burr being also among the guests. Major and Mrs. Webster and their two charming daughters, Mary and Anne, left Wednesday for their new home at Urbana, Ill. Numerous parties of Army people were to be seen at the Country Club Saturday night, when the last of the summer dinner dances was given. Col. and Mrs. Irons entertained a party composed mainly of the newest people at the post, including Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends, Miss Josephine McClellan, Miss Elizabeth Cartwright, Capt. A. M. Shipp and Lieutenant Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Taylor had as guests Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. John De Wit, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and others from town. Among guests of Mr. and Mrs. John C. D. Clark were Colonel Perkins and Mr. Fred Perkins, Mrs. Perkins being still absent on the coast. Lieut. William C. Stoll and his fiancée, Miss Anna R. Adams, have been entertained at numerous affairs, among them a delightful bridge party Friday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Levis A. Evans, at which a number of Army people were guests. Five tables of auction bridge were arranged, with an elaborate supper following. Among guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman, Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale and Major Manley.

Since Col. R. H. B. Loughborough will not sail from Manila for this country till Dec. 15 and Col. J. A. Irons will leave this country Dec. 5, for a few weeks of the gayest winter season Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins will be in command at Fort Douglas. Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., a former Salt Lake boy and one of the Utah Volunteers in the War with Spain, has been here for a few days on an inspection of the electric system of Fort Douglas. He is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hines. He goes from Douglas to Fort Logan, Colo. Dr. and Mrs. John F. Critchlow entertained Wednesday at a dinner at the Hotel Utah with a theater party later in honor of Captain Hines. Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Estes and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Broadhurst occupied a stall on the reviewing stand during the military parade on Thursday at the state fair, when the 20th U.S. Infantry and the 1st Battery of the Utah National Guard gave an exhibition of their drill work.

The Ladies' Auction Bridge Club was entertained last Monday by Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton, Mrs. Estes and Mrs. B. P. Johnson winning the prizes. A tea followed, at which Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor assisted the hostess. Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman entertained at supper last Sunday. Mrs. Reed Marshall Hayward, of Loveland, Colo., spent a day or so visiting Capt. and Mrs. Seaman on her way to Spokane. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Craig left Saturday for their new station at Columbus Barracks after a pleasant stay of a week with friends at Douglas. Lieutenant Stoll and his fiancée, Miss Adams, are guests over the week-end at Shadybrook Farm, the beautiful country home of Major and Mrs. Samuel C. Park.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 11, 1913.

The first of the winter series of hops under the direction of the new hop committee was given Friday evening, and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. The guests were received by Major Manley, assisted by Mrs. Walter Drysdale and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns. The hoproom was in its gala autumn colors and fine music was furnished for the dancers. The new hop committee consists of Major Manley, Dr. Henry C. Coburn and Lieutenant Danielson. Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes entertained at a dinner preceding the hop, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Mearns, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Taylor, from town.

Prior to the wedding of Miss Adams and Lieutenant Stoll [noted under Service Weddings] a great many social affairs were given in their honor, one of the most elaborate being a tea given by Mrs. Charles A. Quigley, at her beautiful home on South Temple street, at which a great many of the Army ladies were guests. The same evening Lieutenant Stoll entertained the members of the bridal party at a dinner at the Alta Club, and among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Drysdale, Capt. A. M. Shipp and Lieut. Charles P. Hall.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons were honored guests last Thursday at an elaborate dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes at the Amelia Palace, to which sixteen guests were invited. Capt. and Mrs. Harold D. Coburn have issued invitations for an evening reception, to be given next Wednesday night, to meet Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns. The home of Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman was partially burned this morning by a blaze which started in the kitchen, but was soon extinguished.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8, 1913.

Secretary of War Garrison and Mrs. Garrison, accompanied by Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, spent last Wednesday at Fort Monroe, inspecting and watching gunners at target practice. The Secretary inspected every building on the reservation, and was particularly interested in the Artillery School; also much impressed by the special drill of Artillerymen in his honor, and enthusiastic when the gunners opened fire on targets in the bay from the mortar battery. The party returned to Washington that evening.

Lieut. Robert M. Perkins and Ensign Brandt entertained at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Misses Margaret Cobb and Bessie Kelly. The first of a series of entertainments under the auspices of the Navy Y.M.C.A. was held Thursday evening on the South Carolina. The next will be on the South Carolina Thursday, Oct. 16. Paymaster Bowerfind and Ensign Edward Lapham entertained at dinner at the Monticello, followed by a theater party, Saturday for Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Aline Kelly. Mrs. and Miss Mildred Francis entertained at dinner at their apartment, the Vendome, Tuesday for Miss Aline Kelly. Ensigns Refo and Lapham. Saturday evening Lieutenant Weeks entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Misses Belfield Murray, Selby Zell, Margaret Cobb, Virginia Perkins, Lieutenants Perkins, Duvall and Carlyle.

Saturday, at 9:45 a.m., a special carried the Franklin ball team, under Lieutenant Maxfield, the band and 500 enlisted men to Raleigh for the game between the Franklin's and A. and M. College teams. They were met at the depot by the A. and M. College students with a band and then marched to Capitol Square, and after a religious ceremony and music by the Franklin band placed beautiful flowers of the North Bagley Monument, which was draped with the U.S. flag. They were then entertained at luncheon on the college campus by the students, the officers and their wives from the yard being entertained by W. H. Bagley, a brother of the late Ensign.

In the exciting ball game which followed the A. and M. College team defeated the Navy by 54 to 0, and the St. Helena boys returned that night, a crestfallen lot of very quiet "rooters."

Sunday afternoon the Navy Y.M.C.A. was the scene of a very sad occasion, when several hundred enlisted men and civilians gathered together to pay silent tribute to the late Otto Heisenbuttel in the memorial service held there at three o'clock. Addresses were made by J. G. Holladay, Lieut. Comdr. George Loring Porter Stone, Rev. Stuart Nye Hutchinson and John S. Tichenor, who told of the wonderful work Mr. Heisenbuttel performed in this community, coming here in 1902 and starting the Y.M.C.A. in a small shop on Church street.

Invitations have been received to the wedding of Miss Dorothy Duncan Gatewood to Lieut. Earl North, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, Oct. 29. Miss Gatewood is the granddaughter of the late Rev. James D. Gatewood and Mrs. Gatewood, of Norfolk. Surg. and Mrs. J. M. Brister left Saturday for Washington.

A host of friends regret the detachment of Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle from this station. Together with Mrs. Doyle he has contributed much to the social element here. Captain Snowden, of the South Carolina, left Saturday for Washington. The Wyoming, Arkansas, Delaware, Utah, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Nebraska, Solace, San Francisco, Panther, Yankton and Terry are in Hampton Roads. The Prairie is at Newport News, the Florida on the Southern Drill Grounds, the Connecticut at Lynnhaven Inlet. The colliers Proteus and Brutus are coaling the fleet.

Paymr. Robert H. Woods spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Serpell at their cottage, Ocean View. Paymr. Walter D. Sharp left Friday for San Francisco, thence on the supply ship Glacier for Mexico. Miss Susie Galt left last week for New York, where she has entered Columbia University. Colonel Mahoney, commanding the Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Mahoney left Wednesday for a month's leave. Mrs. Giles, wife of Lieutenant Giles, U.S.S. South Carolina, and sister, Miss Martha Ryan, who have been guests at the Monticello, left Sunday to visit relatives in Shortsville, N.Y.

P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald reported Wednesday for duty at the yard, relieving Paymr. Walter H. Sharp. Paymr. Clerk R. J. Dodd will continue on duty under Paymaster McDonald. Surg. H. O. Shiffert has reported as medical officer of the yard. Med. Insp. and Mrs. George Pickrell have arrived at the naval hospital and are welcomed by many friends. Comdr. H. O. Stickney spent part of the week with Mrs. Stickney, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Milhodo, Bute street. Mrs. Stickney will join him in Philadelphia in two weeks. P.A. Surg. Lawrence M. Schmidt has been designated as a naval delegate to the Medical Society of Virginia, in Lynchburg, Oct. 21-24. Capt. E. A. Greene, Marine Barracks, has left on a month's sick leave for Atlanta, Ga. Lieut. Paul A. Capron, U.S.M.C., is at the naval hospital on sick leave. Ensigns De Mott and Ragnet, U.S.S. South Carolina, left last week for thirty days' leave. Ensign Valentine reported on the Vermont before she sailed.

During Colonel Mahoney's absence from Marine Barracks, Major P. S. Brown will command. Mrs. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson will spend the winter at Mrs. Walter Downer's, Bute and Botetourt streets, Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. Carter have had as their guests Misses Selby Zell and Belfield Murray at their home, Fort Monroe. Miss Emily Hughes is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holcombe, Fort Monroe. Judge and Mrs. Edmund Waddell, of Richmond, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Lamb, to Capt. Richard Furnival, U.S.A. The wedding will occur in December. Mrs. Rufus King is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crosby, Beechwood Place, Ghent.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 5, 1913.

Mr. Singleton Switzer and Mr. Claude Seehorn, of Spokane, Wash., who has been a guest of Mr. Switzer's, left the last of September for Ann Arbor. These young men are sophomores this year in the University of Michigan. Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Nesbitt were recent theater guests of Mrs. C. C. Rosewater, of Omaha. Captain Coleman is convalescing from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, Madeline Aleshire and a couple gentlemen from South Omaha spent the week-end camping near La Platte. Mr. and Mrs. De Lanney of France are guests of their nephew, Dr. Emile L. De Lanney. Major Switzer, Dorothy and Laura Switzer were visitors at the Ak-Sar-Ben Carnival on Sept. 27.

Mrs. Farnham was hostess for a swimming party on Sunday evening, Sept. 28. Her guests were Major and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. Nesbitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, Mrs. Glen Denning and Mrs. Youngloft. After an hour's pleasant swim all adjourned to Mrs. Farnham's quarters, where a delicious Dutch supper was served. Major and Mrs. Switzer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Hussie at the last dinner dance at the Field Club.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 4, 1913.

Paymr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren, Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz and Miss Katherine Theiss left Friday for the East, the Van Burens going to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Miss Schmelz to Hampton, Va., and Miss Theiss to Washington, D.C. In their honor Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates entertained at dinner Tuesday; Lieuts. Ellis Lando and K. Heron were also guests. Paymr. and Mrs. Neal B. Farwell leave next Thursday for the South, Mrs. Farwell and son going to Palacios, Texas, to spend a few weeks with the Paymaster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Farwell. Mrs. Farwell's mother, Mrs. Van Ausdal, who has been spending the summer here, leaves Friday for her home in Dayton, Ohio. P.A. Surg. Isadore F. Cohen reported Monday for duty on the Charleston.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting gave a tea Monday in honor of their visiting guests; Mrs. Nutting's mother, Mrs. G. E. Dew, and sisters, Mrs. L. D. Howe, of Toledo, Wash., and Miss Bertha Dew, of West Virginia; Mr. Nutting's mother, Mrs. E. J. Nutting, sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, of Reserve, Kas. The house was artistically decorated with great bowls of pink roses and cosmos, against a background of hollyhocks, hydrangeas, Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. F. C. Cook, Mrs. Theiss and Mrs. Howe assisted. In honor of Paymr. and Mrs. Van Buren and Miss Schmelz, Lieut. K. Heron entertained at luncheon on board the monitor Cheyenne, Tuesday. Covers were also laid for Ensign Marsh and Paymaster White. Mrs. V. L. Cottman held her regular "at home" Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Mrs. F. D. Perkins presided over the tea and coffee urns. Paymr. E. D. Stanley reported Tuesday for duty on the receiving ship. P.A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner reported Thursday for duty at the naval hospital. Mrs. G. E. Dew and Mrs. L. D. Howe, who have been guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting, left Tuesday for their home at Toledo, Wash.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained at dinner Wednesday, in celebration of Mrs. Brady's birthday, for Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill, Surg. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Miss Emily Mitchell entertained at dinner at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Fegan, on Wednesday, for Mrs. Lillian Wright, of New York, Lieut. W. W. Buckley and G. A. Alexander and Ensign Esler. Civil Engrs. L. E. Gregory and R. M. Warfield are moving into house No. 20, in the navy yard. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel has moved into the new quarters R. Mrs. Draemel and their new son are expected shortly from Seattle, where Master Draemel was born two weeks ago.

Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at Sunday dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer and Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Perkins. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at the third of a series of card parties Monday evening. Those who played bridge were Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen and Lieut. E. P. Moses. Lieut. K. B. Crittenden reported Saturday for duty on the Colorado, as executive. Mrs. Crittenden, who is now at San Francisco, will arrive October 15.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson announce the birth of a son, born to Mrs. Olson, at their home in Bremerton, Oct. 1. Rear Admiral George M. Book, U.S.N., retired, of San An-

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tonio, Texas, was the guest Saturday of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, and expressed himself as delighted with the navy yard and its situation.

In the men's handicap golf tournament, played off at the yard Wednesday, Lieut. M. E. Shearer, U.S.M.C., won the silver cup; Lieut. J. H. Klein won second prize, and Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen third. In the ladies' tournament, which closed Oct. 1, with twelve ladies playing, Mrs. George Brown won the loving cup; Mrs. I. I. Yates second, and Mrs. M. E. Shearer third prize.

The Navy Stars, composed of the men of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, met the Washington Park Athletics Sunday afternoon, and won handily with a score of 42 to 0. Nineteen men of the All-Navy football team, in charge of Lieut. J. S. Hulings, left for Pullman, Wash., where they will play the State Agricultural College team on Saturday. The team will leave Pullman on Sunday morning and go to Wenatchee, where the second string men will take on the Wenatchee High Schools for a game Sunday afternoon. The men are confident of putting up a strong fight against Pullman, but realize they have an unusually hard team to go against.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 14. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. On the Southern Drill Grounds. DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. On the Southern Drill Grounds. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. On the Southern Drill Grounds. NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capen. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Tampico, Mexico. SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush ordered to command. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. On the Southern Drill Grounds. GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On the Southern Drill Grounds. NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. On the Southern Drill Grounds. VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. On the Southern Drill Grounds.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. On the Southern Drill Grounds. IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads, Va. OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Newport, R.I. The Cassin has not been assigned to any division of the Torpedo Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander. ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I. DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I. McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Newport, R.I. PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard C. Sauffley. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander. HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Newport, R.I. MAYHANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Newport, R.I. PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Arthur Barney. At Newport, R.I. STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At Newport, R.I. WATKES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander. MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I. AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I. PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I. TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, Commander. JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. T. Hutchins. At Newport, R.I. FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I. JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Newport, R.I.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander. OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Mètre. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group, except G-1, in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. E. H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Lynnhaven Roads, Va. SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. On the Southern Drill Grounds. SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads, Va. YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.



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ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. W. E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Lieut. J. H. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Gaston D. Johnston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. En route to Guaymas, Mexico.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At Guaymas, Mexico.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Almer M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert F. Gross. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-2. Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. F. A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. Sailed Oct. 12 from Shanghai, China, for Yokohama, Japan.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. At Hankow, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign George K. Stoddard. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Ewart G. Haas. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. William H. Pashley, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. George T. Swasey, jr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll G. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. Sailed Oct. 14 from Shanghai for Hong Kong, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. At Shanghai, China.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Oct. 9 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. En route to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. Sailed from Honolulu Oct. 10 for Guam. En route to the Asiatic Station. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JASO, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arvy M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marlehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. Sailed Oct. 13 from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PAD Boston Garter



NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. Sailed Oct. 14 from Newport News, Va., for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (sailing ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. N. C. Twining. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

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Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart; torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

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Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.
At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboots—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC. Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UNCAS. Chief Btsn. John Danner. Left Charleston Oct. 11 for Portsmouth, N.H.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At Cavite, P.I.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.)

Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Undergoing repairs at the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal. Send mail there.
FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Beaufort, N.C. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebagus, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
Davis, Puget Sound.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.
Pannay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
Sterling, Norfolk.
Terror, Philadelphia.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isa de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
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Joe Bush has had more to do with junior officers than with seniors, so when Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., stopped at his shop the other day to see about the cleaning and repair of a number of uniforms Joe floundered a bit with titles. "I want this blouse cleaned and pressed," said the General. "All right, cap'n," said Joe, eyeing the single star. "And sew up the rip in this one." "Yes, sir, major, yes, sir," said the man who dyes to live. "And these trousers, just press them." "Yes, sir, colonel, I'll fix 'um." "When will they be ready?" "Well, lemme see, general, I spec dey'll be finished by Sad'day," triumphantly announced Joe.—*Manila Times*.

The largest dock east of Suez has been opened at Singapore. It has an entire length of 892½ feet, a width of 100 feet at the entrance, and a depth, over the sill, at high water ordinary spring tides, of 34 feet, with 24 feet at extreme low water. This will, so far as can be seen at present, anticipate any likely Dreadnought requirements for some time to come. This huge dock can be relieved of its 22,000,000 gallons of water in less than two hours by the pumping power.

In 1864, just before Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, a council of war was held in General Halleck's office. Lincoln, Stanton, Seward and General Grant were there. When it was over they stepped into the hall, shaking hands and saying good-byes. A pompous railway official came in and said: "General Grant, we have a special car waiting for you." Lincoln said: "Take him on a platform car or anything, only get him to the front as soon as possible."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week ending Aug. 19—Firearm, John M. Browning; sight for firearms, Karl August Brauning; gun, Karl August Brauning; rapid firing machine gun, Forrest E. Lung; cocking and safety mechanism for break-down guns, Emil Flues; safety device for guns, Zachariah F. Jones. Week of Sept. 16—Firearm, Joseph C. Ehite; air guns, Adolph Wissler; cartridge making machine, Howard Douglas Hodge; explosive, James F. O'Brien; submarine mine, Eugene Schneider; ordnance, William D. Smith; pistol, Leonard Woods; sight for small arms, Henry William Holland and William Mansfield. Patents issued to those in the Army: Cover fastener, No. 1,073,482, Benjamin F. Ford, U.S.A. Week of Sept. 23—Cartridge holder, William W. Uren; shot cartridge, Everett M. Sweeley; firearm, Marcus L. Castle; automatic breech loading firearm, Paul von Kiraly and Josef Lovasz; firing mechanism for automatic firearms, Karl August Brauning. Week of Sept. 30—Recoil and run-out gear of heavy ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and James Horne; projectile, Emil Gathmann; small arm, Rasmus Hagbarth Quisling. Week of Oct. 7—Magazine for miniature ammunition for rifles, Ernest James Hiscok; means for altering the charges in cartridges for guns, Karl Voller and Emil Muller; powder and propellant for use in firearms, Charles Newton; breech block actuating gear for ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; projectile, Terje Aanensen Fildjeland.

Far Eastern shipbuilding interests are to be materially affected by the opening of new shipyards and a slipway of large size by the Ernschaws Shipways and Engineering Company (Ltd.) on the inner basin of Manila Harbor, U.S. Consul General George E. Anderson, of Hong Kong, reports. The new plant comprises an enclosure of some

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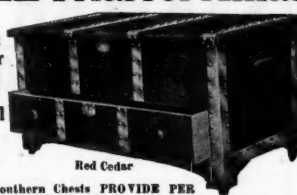


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